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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1063

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XX NO. 210 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

NO FEDERATION LIKELY FOR FIVE YEARS

Japan Prepares For Fray

TO ESTABLISH NAVAL BASE AT PORT ARTHUR TO DEFEND MANCHURIA?

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Tokyo.—Indication that the Japanese navy studying the possibility of establishing a Naval base at Port Arthur for the defence of the Manchurian coast was contained in an official announcement of foreign policy in the Lower House to-day.

It was also revealed that the Japanese Government had no intention of asking America to explain the continued retention of the American Atlantic Fleet in the Pacific.—Reuter.

A STRATEGIC POINT

Port Arthur is a most strategic point commanding the gulf of Pe-chi-li and the Yellow Sea. Formerly it was a chinese naval arsenal captured by the Japanese in 1894, leased to Russia later, but again surrendered to the Japs after a stubborn siege in January 1905.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN MOSQUE?

"Shame And Disgrace"

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON DELHI RUMOURS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

The Following Press Communique is issued:—

"The Chief Commissioner's attention has been drawn to wild rumours and statements to the effect that the Delhi Administration has threatened to interfere with the religious services in the Juma Masjid, Delhi and even to take possession of the Mosque or close it.

This of course is entirely false. What is being done is to bring to the notice of the Juma Masjid Committee and of all good Mussalmans the shame and disgrace arising from political meetings being held in the mosque in defiance of the managing authorities of the Mosque by a certain section of people who by no means represent general Muslim opinion—meetings which on several occasions lately have resulted in danger of a breach of the peace within the religious precincts.

GOVT'S ANXIETY.

An enquiry has therefore been made as to whether there is any aid that the Government can render, which while strictly avoiding any injury to religious susceptibilities would assist the Managing Committee in preventing such a misuse of a famous building, not only sacred to those holding the Moslem faith but also the admiration and pride of all Delhi communities alike."—A.P.

Japan To Protest Against Increase In Indian Tariff

TOKYO Aug. 31.

It it understood that the Government has decided to protest against the increase in the Indian Tariff on Foreign cotton goods, holding that it is in violation of Indo-Japan Commercial Agreement.—Reuter.

(Earlier Cables on page 12).

SIR C. P. BACK IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir C.P. Ramswamy Iyer Commerce Member of Government of India returned this morning to Bombay from Poona. He has not left for Madras, as, was wrongly stated by the Poona correspondent of a local paper.

COTTON MARKET SURPRISE

Heavy Speculative Selling In New York

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.
-10-30 p.m.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

In New York cotton market exteriors there were heavy purchases in prices to-day. The market opened at a rise of 9. The weekly weather report being unfavourable a rise of 24 was recorded.

At this level there was heavy speculative selling which wiped off all the improvement and a decline of 28 was established.

The market was very nervous and erratic. There was a smart recovery at the last known price in Bombay at 10-30 p.m. There was a decline of 15.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market which was due to open at a decline of 15, opened steady at a fall of 11.

There was steady buying throughout the day and later on prices advanced on better American cables and unfavourable weather report.

The market closed at a rise of 6.

2000 AMENDMENTS DISPOSED OF.

—:o:—

Municipal Bill In Bengal Council.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The concluding stage of the enactment of the Municipal Bill was over to-day, the Council finally disposing of the 2000 amendments tabled and adopting the 542 clauses of the Bill.

The final reading has been deferred by the Minister Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, till the disposal of other official bills with a view to examine the effects of the various amendments considered during the last three weeks and the necessity, if any, of bringing consequential amendments.

The Council reassembles tomorrow when the Home Member will introduce the Bengal Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill. The attempts by non-officials to reduce Government's power in Municipal administration have failed.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S SISTER RECOVERS

According to information received to-day from Lucknow, Miss Krishna Nehru, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Lucknow Jail and was reported seriously ill, is well again.—A.P.

TRANSITORY STAGE OF RESTRICTED P. A.

Liberal Leaders Take Firm Stand For Central Responsibility Now

Viceroy Anxious To Liberalise Whitehall Scheme

URGES VIEWS ON WHITEHALL

HOARE STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY CHURCHILLIAN TORIES

In the article which appears below Mr. Horniman gives an exclusive estimate of the situation existing at the moment regarding,

1. the attitude of the Liberal leaders towards the proposed changes in the new Hoare procedure.

2. The Draft Bill, which embodies the Secretary of State's scheme for the establishment of Provincial Autonomy and an elaborate machinery for framing a Federal Constitution, which is not expected to come into being for five years.

3. The efforts of Lord Willingdon to liberalise the Hoare scheme by the immediate introduction of Central Responsibility and in other ways.

LIBERAL LEADERS FIRM

The Liberal leaders, who have seen the Viceroy, have, it is understood, taken a firm stand in regard to the demand for immediate Central Responsibility and Fiscal Autonomy.

WILLINGDON Vs. DIE-HARDS.

Sir Samuel Hoare, on the one hand, is greatly influenced by the reactionary demands of Tory Die-Hards.

Lord Willingdon, on the other, is anxious to be more liberal and generous and satisfy the demands of Indian politicians.

By B. G. HORNIMAN

I am able to place before the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" to-day a detailed, and, I believe authentic account of the situation which exists at the moment as it concerns the attitude of Simla and Whitehall, 'vis-a-vis' the Moderate leaders and also the divergence of opinion in regard to the plans and proposals of the Secretary of State and the Cabinet, between Whitehall and Simla.

There is a distinct cleavage of view between the Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare in regard to several points of the first importance in the latter's programme of constitutional reform. Lord Willingdon takes a more liberal view than the Secretary of State regarding such matters as the enlargement of the powers of the Government of India and the Central Legislature during the period that will elapse, under the Hoare scheme, before Federation is established and the character and extent of the autonomy to be conferred on the provinces.

WHY THEY DIFFER.

The reason for this difference of view is obvious. Lord Willingdon, being closely in touch with the leaders of Moderate opinion in India, realises—apart from his own personal sympathies which tend in a more liberal direction than those of Sir Samuel Hoare—that the restricted kind of Provincial Autonomy provided for in the draft Bill and the failure to introduce responsibility in the Centre at the outset, will make it impossible to secure the agreement of the leaders of any political section in India.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who has to keep one eye on the Die-Hards, and whose personal tendencies are rather sympathetic to the latter, feels on the other hand, that it would not be possible to get the support of the Tories for a scheme which goes further in the matters I have mentioned than the Bill which is now in draft.

That briefly is the situation as it concerns Simla and Whitehall between which discussions have been and are busily proceeding on these points. I shall deal with it in more detail presently.

LIBERALS AND NEW PLANS

First I may dispose of the developments which have occurred during the past few days in the situation as it concerns the attitude of Liberal leaders to the changes proposed in the new Hoare plan.

And I must preface my remarks here with an apology to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who, I suggested yesterday, was more likely to fall in with the proposals than Sir Tej Bahadur and other Moderate leaders. I find I did him an injustice, as I believe, on the information I have since received, that both Sir Chimanlal and Sir Tej Bahadur have told the Viceroy quite frankly that there are certain points on which they are not satisfied. The question of any resumption of co-operation on their part at the present moment, therefore, is not only still in doubt but the prospects, from the point of view of the Government are not at all encouraging.

NO EASY TASK.

I understand that the Viceroy has shown certain passages for inclusion in his speech to the Assembly on September 5th to the Liberal leaders, to portions of which they take exception. Their objections are in regard to the proposal to introduce Provincial Autonomy without responsibility in the Centre and the omission of a reassertion of the Premier's assurance that the object of the Conference would be the establishment of a Federation with Central Responsibility under safeguards and reservations.

The Moderate leaders are insistent on immediate establishment of responsibility in the Centre. This creates a more serious difficulty than appears on the surface, because it cuts across the whole principle of the scheme of the Secretary of State, which provides for a transitory period of autonomy in the Provinces intended to serve as a test of the capacity of Indians and justify their fitness for responsibility in the Centre. That at any rate, I can safely say, is the view which the majority of the Tories in Parliament take and their timidity has to be respected.

It can be realised at once from this that the task of persuading the Liberal leaders to agree to this scheme which does not include the immediate introduction of central responsibility is not an easy one.

SIMLA—WHITEHALL

As regards the discussions that have been proceeding between Simla and Whitehall, they con-

(Continued on Page 7.)

London's Biggest Mass-Bandit Hunt

THOUSAND OFFICERS ENGAGED IN SCOTLAND YARD'S ROUND-UP POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 31.

One thousand police officers for three hours early this morning participated in a biggest mass bandits hunt that London has ever seen.

The Commissioner of Police, Lord Trenchard participated in the operations which involved the stopping of practically every motor car in the streets of the metropolis, guarding of bridges and throwing of cordons across all the main roads.

The operations constituted the initiation of Scotland Yard's new policy for dealing with the growing menace of bandits and car thieves.

TUBE STATIONS SEARCHED

Nothing escaped the police net. Luxury cars, and Royal Mail vans were stopped alike, their drivers searched, their licences examined and drivers called on to give their exact destination. The police on arterial roads kept in wireless communication with Scotland Yard. Groups of constables even searched Tube Stations for any suspicious characters who might be attempting to escape from underground.

SCOTLAND YARD CONFERENCE

Fast police cars were used to chase and round up any cars which refused to halt. Streets in less brightly-lighted areas were alive with flashes of powerful electric torches which the officers used to warn motorists to pull up. Following the conclusion of the search a conference was held at Scotland Yard to investigate the results.

It is anticipated that similar operations will be carried out with a view to discovering the most effective way of closing London at the shortest notice.—Reuter.

INDIA'S SUPERB BATTING

Tourists Make 343 For 4 (Declared Against Indian Gym.

WAZIRALI 141, NAIDU 104 NOT OUT

LONDON, Aug. 31.

All-India cricketers began today a two-days fixture against Indian Gymkhana at Osterly Park.

Indians batting first declared a 343 for four. Wazir Ali secred 140 and Naidu 104 not out.

At the close of play Indian Gymkhana had scored 143 for the loss of 3 wickets.

In fine weather and in festive atmosphere All-India Cricketers began a two-days' fixture to-day against Indian Gymkhana at Osterly Park. The tourists won the toss and opened through Wazir Ali and Naoomal.

The wicket was good. With score at 10 however Naoomal was out to Lal, the ball striking his wicket off his pads when he had scored a single run. Nazir Ali joined his brother and the pair remained unseparated till the scoreboard showed 125 when Wazir Ali was stumped by Liversz off Lal for 35. The partnership had yielded 115 runs in 70 minutes.

170 FOR 2.

Naidu filled the vacancy and with Wazir Ali carried the total to 170 for two when the teams adjourned for lunch. Wazir Ali was not out 102 and Naidu not out with 21. Wazir Ali played attractive cricket, cutting and driving with great confidence, to reach his 50 in 55 minutes and his century in 90 minutes.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

When play was resumed after lunch 78 runs were added to the pre-lunch total and then Wazir Ali who had scored 141 was caught by Lal off Malik, Gymkhana Captain. After making many changes in bowling, Malik went on to bowl himself and with the second delivery made Wazir Ali mishit into Lal's hands at mid-off. Wazir Ali was five minutes under two and a half hours at the wicket for his 141 runs which included 18 fours. He and Naidu gave exhibition of superb batting, their cuts and drives being beyond reproach. Wazir Ali placed his strokes with perfect accuracy.

Limbdi then joined Naidu and after scoring 35, the former was caught by Khan off Salam.

The total was then 331. Twelve runs later, Indians declared their innings closed for loss of four wickets, Naidu being not out 104 and Marshall not out 1. Naidu reached his 50 in 60 minutes.

ALL-INDIA—First Innings.

Scores:—

Wazir Ali c Lal b Malik	141
Naidu (not out)	104
Limbdi c Khan b Salam	35
Naoomal b Lal	1
Nazir Ali s Liversz b Lal	35
Marshall (not out)	1
Extras	26
Total for 4 (declared)	343

STOP PRESS

MOLLISON DECLARED UNFIT

LONDON, Aug. 31.

"Wishing to do the best he can for British aviation" Mr. Mollison (who according to a Nova Scotian Doctor is suffering from nerves) has decided to return by boat from America.

According to a statement issued in London by his wife, Amy Johnson, everybody would consider him foolish if he started on flight immediately. The Doctor with whom Mr. Mollison had been staying at Sydney, Nova Scotia, had declared that as a result of strain Mr. Mollison was unfit to fly for a week.—Reuter

NO RAPPROCHEMENT?

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Nothing is known in Whitehall of any impending developments towards the settlement of differences between London and Dublin. The return from Ottawa of the Free State Delegates appears to have aroused expectations which are without justification as far as they suggest the imminence of fresh developments on the British side.

It is authoritatively stated that a change need not be looked for unless the Free State Government alters its position.—Reuter.

DULEEP'S SUBSTITUTE

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In view of Duleepsinhji's illness, the M.C.C. have selected an extra man in Paynter (Lancashire) to go to Australia.

Duleep will be unable to sail with others on September 17, but it is hoped that he will be able to join the side later.—Reuter.

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A 5439

WANTED—ORGANISERS and DISTRICT AGENTS on salary or commission. Apply to THE LAKSHMI BONDS CORPORATION, L.d., LAHORE.
A 7870

WANTED Energetic and Influential YOUNGMEN AND LADIES as ORGANIZERS and SALESMEN. Pay from 30/- to 75. Life Pension after 5 years good work. For terms and prospectus enclose one anna stamp. Apply CHIEF AGENCY, G. O. I. C., Ltd., Post Box No. 131, Lahore.
A

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GENUINE GRAFTS and PLANTS. All Varieties Mango Grafts fruitable next year. Lichi, other fruit Plants ready. Catalogue free. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, No. 5, Darbhanga.
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BEST POTATOES (Mombasa)—at very attractive rate of Re. 1/6/- per maund of 28 lbs. 40 seers, (large and medium) ever consigned before. Suitable for all dishes at dinners and parties. Best for large Hotels, Messes, Restaurants Clubs and private families. Obtainable in any quantity at NASSERWANJI & CO., 237, Frere Road, next to Polson's.
F R7896

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Big stock EMPTY STEEL OIL and TAR DRUMS, forty gallons, complete with Bungs also sale different sizes of Drums Bungs, delivery for Bombay or Calcutta. Offers invited. Telegraphic address OILPIT. Apply PHOENIX OIL COMPANY, 62, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.
N 5133

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY from stock 4000 Empty light Steel Second Hand drums, 40/45 gallon capacity, in sound condition, without leak and complete with bungs. Best offer. Apply to THE UNITED STORES AGENCY CO. 12, Grand Foreshore Road, Ramkrishnapore, Howrah.
N R7883

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH from Namdeo-Kshatriya community for a beautiful, healthy and highly educated (lady) Doctor of 25. Please apply with full particulars and copy of a recent photograph to Box No. 1730, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R7893

Agents Wanted

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS on Rs. 50/- plus commission which may amount to Rs. 150 per mensem. Business without competition recently started in India, appeals to rich and poor alike. Cash deposit 100/- against goods worth double amount, returnable immediately against unsold stock on leaving services. Only those who are well connected and have good number of friends and acquaintances need apply Box No. 1729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7890

Profession

CONTINUATION OF FREE CONSULTATION BY POST BY THE GREAT EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY

for the month of September, two questions to be sent by Post with annas eight in postage stamps, to be spiritually solved very accurately. Personal consultation Rs. 5 for three questions. Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Customs House, Fort, Bombay.
P R7891

THE MAN OF WONDERS

An UNRIVALLED and UNKNOWN SECRET TO RICHES.

MAHMOUD BEY, the renowned Egyptian Spiritualist will give you ONE certainty each Race Day at Special Rates. And other tips consult him at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, any time from 5 p.m. following race days and up to 2 p.m. the day of the races. You will be delighted with his Scientific Selections. Write or call at "Wakefield House," Ballard Estate, Bombay.
P R7892

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WANTS TO PURCHASE—Good laying varieties of pure English fowls. Brokers and/or Commission Agents need not respond. S. E. BENGER, Bethel Cottage, No. 7 Level Crossing Road, Ville Parle. (B. B. & C. I. Railway).
R 6608

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THIRD SESSION CANDIDATES for Training under 21 years for Telegraph Station Master Stenotypist Courses, Monthly allowance, upto Rs. 15|-. Uniform Passage free Service Compulsory Apply with one Re. for prescribed application form to SUPERINTENDENT CENTRAL TELE. & RLY. Duties College, Delhi.
E 5436

Sports.

A GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL RACING by P. N. BAM, Pleader. Invaluable to Punters. Price Rs. 5. Apply to R. V. GUNNIGUNTLA, 899, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
S R 7825

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney, dated 24-3-32 given to HANS GEORGE FICKER by Managing Director of Export Dienst (India), Ltd., has been CANCELLED as and from the 1st of September, 1932, as his services have been as the Assistant Manager of the said Co., terminated.

MANOHAR & CO.
Attorneys for M. Fazaldin
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Export Dienst (India), Ltd.
5416

Public Notices

Notice Of Dissolution Of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, SHYAMDAS GOVINDJI and MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS, carrying on business as dealers in presentation articles at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort, in Bombay in the name, firm and style of Messrs. Jhaveri Brothers & Company, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 10-11-1931 so far as concerns the said Mohanlal Parbhudas, who has retired from the firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Venilal Vijbhukhandas and Shyamdas Govindji who will continue to carry on the said business.

Dated this 20th day of Aug. 1932.

(Sd.) i.e. MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS.
(Sd.) i.e. SHYAMDAS GOVINDJI.
(Sd.) VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS.
5442.

Notice Of Dissolution Of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS, CHHABILDAS BHULABHAI, GIRDHARLAL LAKHMICHAND and JAYANTILAL VALLABHDAS, carrying on business as Yarn Merchants at Tamba Kanta in Bombay under the name, style or firm of "ISHWARDAS VENILAL & COMPANY" has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st Kartak Sud S Y. 1987 (22-10-30).

All debts due to the said late firm will be received by the said Venilal Vijbhukhandas.

Dated this 20th day of Aug. 1932

(Sd.) i.e. MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS.
(Sd.) VENILAL VIJBHOOKHANDAS
5443.

Notice Of Dissolution Of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS, NAROTTAMDAS PARBHUDAS, GIRDHARLAL LAKHMICHAND and JAYANTILAL VALLABHDAS, carrying on business as Commission Agents in Seeds and Grains at Dana Bunder under the name, style or firm of "ISHWARDAS VENILAL & COMPANY" has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st Kartak Sud S. Y. 1986 (2-11-1929).

All debts due to the said Firm will be received by the said Venilal Vijbhukhandas.

Dated this 20th day of Aug. 1932.

(Sd.) i.e. MOHANLAL PARBHUDAS.
(Sd.) i. e. NAROTAMDAS PARBHUDAS
(Sd.) VENILAL VIJBHOOKHANDAS.
5444.

Sale Of Property At Banganga Road, Walkeshwar

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of SETH VIJLAL LAKHMIDAS CONVALESCENT HOME for the purchase of a property, situate at Banganga Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 21 of the Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, 'D' Ward No. 3009(1), Street No. 53, consisting of a ground-floor and one storey with a compound in all admeasuring 663 square yards or thereabouts and commanding a view of the seaface.

Offers must be submitted in writing in a sealed cover superscribed as "Offer for Banganga Road Property" so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10th September, 1932.

Terms and Conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Dated this 26th day of Aug. 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees
14, K. Hummum Street, Fort
Bombay.
5441.

Legal Notices.

In The Court Of The District Munsif Of Erode

Sc. No. 472 of 32.

MUTHUKARUPPANA CHETTIAR & CO., by Partner. Muthu Karuppana Chettiar ..... Plaintiff

M. A. A. P. A. PALANISAMI NADAR by Partners. Arasakumara Nadar 1, Ponnappa Nadar 2, Palanisami Nadar 3- ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the plaintiff in the above suit has sued for recovery of Rs. 253-8-0 on dealings carried on with him by the defendants' firm. Failing appearance of the defendants on 12-9-32 the date of adjourned hearing, the claim will be decided exparte.

E. S. GANAPATI AIYAR,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
R7895

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT (1) MALAD AND (2) MULUND.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vallabhdas Naranji (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th September, 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE MALAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Khoti tenure situate at Malad in the District Suburban Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2740.6 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Gowthan land, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho, on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Ratanji, and on or towards the South by Gowthan Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MULUND PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of lands in the Village of Mulund Taluka Salsette in Bombay Suburban District, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette as follows:—

Extract from Namuna No. 6, 7, No. 1316, 1322, 1323, 1333, Survey No. 297, 299, 300, 309; Pot of Falni No. 1 to 3 admeasurement about 12 Acres, 13½ Gunthas, Assessment and local fund Rs. 62-3-7, bounded as follows:—West by the Agra Road, East by the property of the India Paint Co., Ltd., North by the property of Ratansi Premji and others, and South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

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Try And Be Convinced
The Atank Nigrah Pills
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BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF A
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
OF
HAWK ISLAND
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
on
SATURDAY, 3rd SEPT.
AT 6-0 P. M.

To meet a request from suburban residents for an early evening performance of our productions this Matinee is being specially arranged for the convenience of those residing outside Bombay who find it difficult to attend later performances.

Bookings for this Matinee are brisk—secure your seats early to avoid disappointment.

Box Office and Plan open at S. Rose and Co., Ltd.
Price of Seats:—3/6, 2/4, 1/2 including of Tax.
CHILDNEN HALF PRICE

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall

LOMELINO DA SILVA
(World Famous Tenor)
To-day: Thursday, 1st September.
6-30 P. M.
Booking at ROSE & CO.
Prices: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 1-2.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
"HOMICIDE SQUAD"
Starring
MARY BRIAN
LEO CARRILLO
Aslo SLIM SUMMERVILLE
in a four reel comedy
ON THE STAGE
BOBBIE BURCOTT
MARIAN POLA
TOM MELBOURNE

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Beloved Bachelor
A Paramount Picture
with
PAUL LUKAS
DOROTHY JORDAN
CHARLIE RUGGLES

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Cock-Eyed World
An All-Talking, Singing Picture
with
LILY DAMITA
VICTOR McLAGLEN
EDMUND LOWE

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Health Of Bombay

During the week ended 27th inst., the total mortality 479 was 49 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.4 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 35th week of 1931 when the mortality was 616 and death rate 27.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 520 and death rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths, 158 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 12 attacks and 8 deaths.

Plague and Cholera were absent.

The number of live births registered during the week was 501 and compares favourably with those for the 35th week of 1931 when the figure was 478 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-31) viz. 418.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
Opened At Sholapur

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 19.

As announced by the local branch of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, India, an exhibition was opened on the 18th instant in the compound of Municipal Girls' School by Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., the Collector. The exhibition is a part of the Mechanical Engineers' Conference to be held in the same compound on the 24th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Vembu of Madras. The premises were tastefully decorated and the volunteers added a smart appearance to the show. The Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay, traced the history of the Exhibition and briefly described the contents of various stalls. In the course of his speech, he observed "The Exhibition is a visible demonstration of the progress achieved by Engineers to whose hand and brain the whole world owes its prosperity to a large extent. If nature is the life of man, human development is nothing but art and in the race for existence, the exploitation of nature in service of man counts for success or failure."

Mr. Knight after thanking the Engineers' Association said, "The energy and enthusiasm shown in organising the show and the enterprise of the firms which in this time of trade depression are exhibiting here are a gratifying tribute to the spirit of the optionism without which it is impossible to hope that trade conditions will improve. I take this Exhibition as a proof that Industry and Trade are beginning to take a turn for the better and that the slump is now beginning to pass away. Mr Bentson in some of his articles laments the slowness of the Indian cultivator to adopt the aid of Machinery in his farming and we all join in his lament. But really can the cultivator be blamed? Within last 20 years the cultivator has almost universally adopted iron plough in this District, but it was not until Indian enterprise had designed a plough suited to his needs that this was possible. I hope this Exhibition will do something to develope what I may call the Mechanical sense among the inhabitants of the District. To one from Europe and more so from America the lack of Mechanical sense in India is striking and every effort such as to-day's Exhibition which shows machinery, inculcates a sense of mechanism and arouses an interest and love for machinery in helping towards the prosperity of the country. The young men must turn their attention to other forms of education than the literary one If we can eliminate the two prevalent idea that it is beneath a gentleman to dirty his hands with manual labour, there is hope that the mechanical progress of India will quicken up and modern methods will spread throughout the country."

M. N. ROY DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. V. B. Karnik, Secretaries, Roy Defence Committee, Bombay, write:

We take this opportunity once again thanking all the persons who contributed to the Defence Fund and who helped in the collection of the fund. We have to remind the public that the appeal of M. N. Roy against the sentenced of transportation of 12 years is still pending in the Allahabad High Court, Counsel Mr. B. C. Chatterjee of Calcutta has been briefed for arguing the appeal which is expected to come up for hearing before October next. Rs. 200 are still required for the expenses of the appeal. The Bombay funds is now closed. We have, therefore, to request those wishing to contribute to send the amount direct to Kunwar Brijesh Singh, the Secretary, Central Defence Committee, Kalakankar House, Lucknow.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Collection.

Total collections on receipt books, in collection boxes, and by way of donations etc. Rs. 1975-0-0

Disbursements

Sent to the Central Defence Committee at Cawnpore Rs. 1,500/0/0; Travelling expenses Rs. 115/0/0; Cables and postage Rs. 26/15/0; Money order commission Rs. 7-8-0; Hall rent Rs. 13-0-0; Lockets of M. N. Roy Rs. 40-0-0; Printing charges Rs. 76; Expenses of Roy Day on 2nd Aug., 1932 and Roy Week from 27th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1932 Rs. 163-2-0; Books for M. N. Roy Rs. 27-6-0; Miscellaneous Rs. 5-7-0.

Total expenses Rs. 1974-6-0.
Balance annas 10.
Total Rs. 1975-0-0.

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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the and costume-design and the va-Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

INEFFECTIVE PUBLIC OPINION ENCOURAGES THE TRADE IN BAD FILMS

There are, it would appear, some at least in Bombay who are beginning to feel the offence to their intelligence implied in the uncontrolled supply of bad films for the city. They are beginning to explore the reasons or the causes which constantly seem to increase that supply. They assume, rightly, that the city does suffer not less in credit than in cash by the bad films which threaten to be the dominant feature of its evening leisure.

* * * *

Some of the reasons have been already examined in these columns. It is possible, as it has been possible, to justify the supply of bad films for more than one reason and from more than one quarter. For, so long as even the "educated" public continue to tolerate the exhibition of bad pictures, so long will the discussion, however well-intentioned, about the right films will remain academic and ineffective.

* * * *

It has been said that some if not most, of the exhibitors in the city in their longterm contracts with large scale distributing syndicates agree to rent the bad and the indifferent along with the good films. If that is so, as it seems plausible, the exhibitors will not be induced to change their contracts. For, an indifferent and inarticulate public opinion cannot influence their box-offices receipts. And, since it is just business with most of them they feel themselves entitled to supply what the public demand.

* * * *

This is not less true of most of the Indian film producers whose methods seldom change the box-office angle of vision than of the exhibitors who play the tune they are paid for.

* * * *

It is true that the more intelligent amongst the film fans are, as they say, getting "fed up" with the miserable fare they are presented. They express their feelings of disgust and, occasionally, of horror but they do not express them in the only way they could be effective. They do not make themselves heard and they continue to swell the receipts from the pictures with which they are presumably dissatisfied. The conscience of the screen trade and industry, if they have any, will not begin to function until the time the public make it clear that they have the discriminate intelligence to perceive the callous exploitation involved in the production and exhibition of indifferent pictures.

* * * *

If the public are satisfied that every film is to be taken for the face value of its advertised glories if every film is accepted by even the intelligent sections of the public as "gorgeous", "unique" if the "high light" outlined in the publicity campaign are taken in all seriousness and literally why should the exhibitor unlearn the phrases, the adjectives and the hyper boles which pay and pay handsomely?

Filming The Arctic

An Instructive Story

(BY ALMA WHITAKAR.)

With "Igloo" bursting upon us in all the majesty of its grim arctic drama, made on a shoe arctic drama, made on a shoe-string expedition by young Ewing Scott, and with W. S. Van Dyke setting forth for the same ice-bound location, with a half-a-million budget, to make "Eskimo" for M.G.M., another world's fastness is opened up for screen fans.

The Van Dyke expedition, leaving as it does with every modern equipment and generous funds, for that remote blizzardous place 500 miles within the Arctic Circle, is under no illusions. Van Dyke expects a thousand hazards and frustrations to beset his valiant company.

"It'll be cold, uncomfortable, often dangerous, and the company will probably come back fed up on each other," says Van Dyke.

"You bet it will," grins young Ewing Scott, who achieved "Igloo", now a Universal picture, on painfully meagre funds, in the face of soul-searing hardships, bitter physical pain, sullen natives an influenza epidemic, three appalling blizzards, a missionary-storekeeper right out of fiction, and an assistant who wept and moaned, cursed and whined, directly the little heroic expedition was beyond civilisation.

Ewing Scott is a Los Angeles boy who broke into the picture game as a technician when a mere kid in 1920. But it was his good luck to work with the late F.W. Murnau on three pictures, thus firing his desire for the remote and unusual. Murnau himself was to have made an arctic picture in 1928 called "Frozen Justice." Ewing was sent ahead to prepare the way. But three of his companions, Capt. Jack Robinson, Charlie Clark and Virgil Holt were lost for four hideous weeks.

"We hunted for them by plane twenty-four hours a day," remembers Scott, "and when we finally rescued them they had been without food or shelter on the ice for 22 days. So the Fox studio recalled us all, after dollars 45,000 had been spent, rather than risk more lives."

Which, however, did not prevent Ewing dreaming of an arctic picture. He tried to sell the idea, but was turned down by every producer. He had kept in touch with Chee-ak, however—and saved his pennies.

Now Chee-ak is a full-blooded Eskimo hunter, young, and Apollo-like in physique. He was educated in a missionary school at Kotzebue, Alaska, and spoke English. A newsreel man had discovered him, and he was to have been the hero of that frustrated "Frozen Justice."

So when Ewing Scott had dollars 5000 saved up, he sallied forth with one assistant and Chee-ak to materialise that arctic dream of his. He had written a corking good story. He had an unquenchable faith in the dramatic and adventurous lure of such a picture. So February, 1931, saw them leaving civilization behind.

Ewing has kept a remarkably intimate diary—a little too recklessly frank for publication. It is the record of a tremendous personal struggle against diabolical and well-nigh insurmountable odds.

Arrived at Fairbanks, Alaska Fate started its knavish tricks. Airplanes were essential to cover the last 1200 miles. The only available ones were out-dated types and the owner didn't want to hurry, anyway. Likewise dollars 3000 was his lowest estimate. Consider the hole that would make in dollars 5000 capital—before they'd even got started!

"I beseeched, haggled, dickered. Almost wavered in my resolve, especially as my assistant lost his grit about now and wept for home. But the Governor of Alaska wanted some diphtheria anti-toxin taken to Point Barrow—the farthest north settlement. That decided me to risk it—humanity on the side of my own desire. That anti-toxin assured us some sort of a welcome. We arrived alive in spite of the ancient planes, but not without the lash of fear and mortal anxiety on the way.

"Our welcome was short lived," sighs Ewing. "Because you see, there was a little dictator, whose authority was almost absolute in that bleak and barren settlement. He was the missionary, who also kept a store. Directly he discovered we were not a rich Hollywood subsidized expedition—that, in fact, there was a pretty drastic financial stringency—his interest in us changed. It appeared there would be no room for us at the warm mission."

But a dark angel was to rise upon the horizon to ward off despair.

"He was the whitest man we found up there—and he was a negro! He had lived up in that God-forsaken place for 24 years. He had had three Eskimo wives and regiments of children. He found us a warm shack at a nominal rent, and even loaned us an old stove left behind by Amundsen several years before. Several times after that, when we were in desperate straits, this fine black man gave us cheer and encouragement."

ANOTHER ONE OF MY WORST. aggravations was that the whales and walrus and seals seemed to have an uncanny instinct for keeping out of sight all the week and showing up in gorgeous photographic array on the Sabbath. But that missionary absolutely forbade the native to work on Sunday. He made them all go to church, and us, too—hinted that would be an inevitable lack of co-operation if we failed. We went."

Finding a beauteous arctic maiden to play opposite Chee-ak was another confounding experience. It seems that femininity in Eskimo-land is not Garboesque!

"They look at you with absolutely expressionless faces," says Ewing. "How we worked on them, just to get the glimmer of an intelligent smile. It was Chee-ak's charms which finally won one girl into a near-smile. So I changed the story to give her things to look wooden about. I was always changing the story!

"There were those awful blizzards! Three times we built an igloo village out of ice blocks, and three times it was swept away by a snow blizzard. I got sort of dogged about it after a while even if I was burning up

(Continued on next page.)

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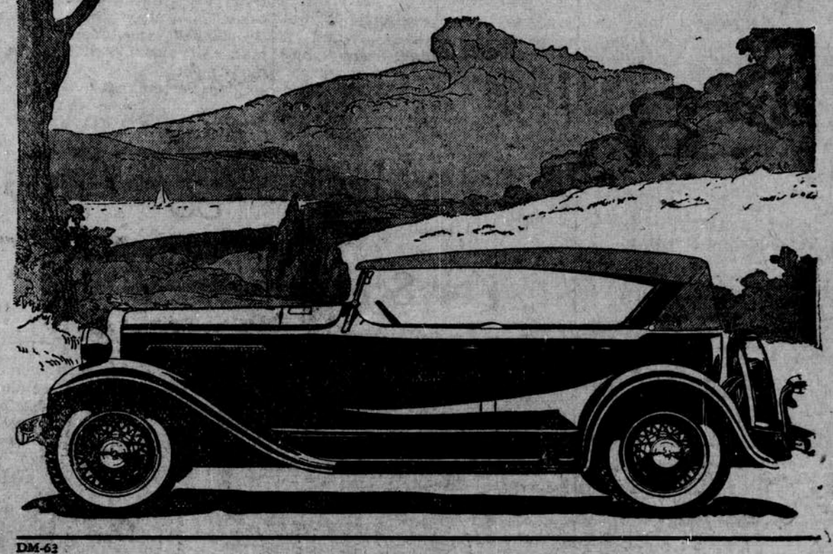

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FILMING THE ARCTIC

(Cotinued from previous page.)

with the 'flu, with my temperature around 105."

One day the whales elected to run on a week-day. Such a chance dare not be missed, so he rallied forth with Chee-ak and some other Eskimo and got some gorgeous sequences—but came back twently pounds lighter.

There was a terrible day on which the ice began to melt ahead of the scheduled season. Would the igloo, ice-village melt and be demolished for the fourth time? And some of those crashing, breaking, astounding ice scenes must be secured.

"I was getting on a bit better with the natives by then," relates Ewing Scott. "I think they had begun to understand me, to halfway sense what I wanted, even to like me a little. So enough of them went out with me with the sleighs—and we secured those precious sequences."

You bet they did! When you see "Igloo", you will get some vague idea of what Scott was up against: great mountains of ice tossing angrily in the ocean, moving relentlessly, melting ominously—and at times sending them all into the bitterly cold water, with the temperature 40 degrees before zero.

At Scott's darkest, bitterest moment, the mail came in—and it was to make Ewing, who had borne so much with grim, dogged perseverance, nearly break down and weep, so great was his reaction. For good old dad, back in Los Angeles, had slapped a mortgage on the old home and sent him some more money. Ewing's emotions were almost more than he could endure, and he dropped to his knees in an agony of thanks-giving, such as God's good man could never have engendered.

"So I was able to get an old captain win an unprofitable boat and set forth in search of walrus and bears. He charged us and gave us good food, warm beds, comfort for the first time in seven months!"

When Scott finally sailed for home. Hollywood, having endured all this was in an ecstacy of triumph.

Er, well, yes! But Hollywood and reluctant. After all he had and survived no one seemed interested "Igloo". Marketing it seemed even more agonizing than making it. But Edward Small believed in it, financed the promotion, and finally Carl Laemmle came, saw —and bought. It is a Universal picture now.

And Uncle Carl was later to hear the critics go into rhapsodies over it at previews, to know that young Ewing Scott had now taken his place with Murnau, Schoedsack, and Cooper, as the maker of amazing pictures in remote places.

—"The Screenland."

Practical Suggestions

For Screen Story-Writers

Three secretaries of cine clubs, writing to me during the last ten days, have complained of the lack of good film stories.

What 'is' a good film story?

People love to picture themselves as the hero or heroine of a film.

If we suffer from an inferiority complex it is good to watch the meek, mild little man, shamefully imposed upon by his family and at his office, rising in his just wrath and scattering his enemies. We may never rise in our wrath, but we can get a sort of second-hand thrill out of his.

I always know I am going to like the story where the hero or heroine gets left a lot of money in the first chapter and decides to spend it on a world tour. Under similar circumstances I should dream of China and Thibet—isn't there a monastery there high on a mountain —and invest the legacy in gilt-edged securities. But that's the story I like.

And then it's good, in a cynical and hard-boiled world, to see a film all about love: the sort of love, if you are a man, where you sweep the girl with a single gesture into your arms; if you're a woman, where you sit at his feet and gaze for an eternity upon his face and are satisfied.

In films, as in any other form of art, we are all seeking the perfect outlet, the perfect setting, the godlike freedom of transit and space that so delighted, so enchanted us in the fairy tales when we were very young.

HUMAN APPEAL.

A story, to be successful, must have contrast and strong association. There are some things so dear to us that we rarely mention them. A foreigner is unaware of our deep feeling on certain matters until, by some chance, he outrages it. A bus-conductor may swing round Wesminster Abbey every day with no conscious glance at it. But he is aware that it is there: that it is part of his history: an expression of the soul of England.

Recently a man began to throw the wreaths off the Cenotaph. There was, for a moment, a danger of that man being severely manhandled by the crowd. It may not look much, our Cenotaph but we know all for which it stands. Year after year we have seen that shuffling, sad procession of widows and fatherless, placing their bunches of flowers, their few ragged chrysanthemums at its base. And the King has stood there, and the soldiers have marched past, and the silence has swelled about it, and the Last Post and the Reveille have sounded, and somehow it has linked us up with all the little village crosses and small angels and inatistic memorials in agricultural villages. Bus conductors have saluted it and inoffensive little men, returning rather tired from the city, have raised their bowlers to it..

Difficult to explain that kind of thing. We English are not credited with emotion. But we do recognise it in a film.

It is safe to say that all great themes rely on contrast for their power. Recall the Cathedral in Hugh Walpole's story of that name; the family tradition in "The Forsyte Saga." These are instances of an idea dominating a person or a group of people, and the reactions resulting from that dominance.

When you write a scenario you must, to be successful, arouse interest from the start. There is no better way of doing this than to present your contrast, your dominant theme, at once.

Writers are reaching out for contrast when they shut up their characters on a yacht, in a doomed ship, in a country-house for a week-end, in a dug-out, as in "Journey's End," on a desert island, as in "The Admirable Crichton," in a boarding-house, in a women's hostel, as in "Angel Pavement' and "Sunshine Susie," or in any other circumstances in which the characters concerned are enabled to react more certainly upon each other.—"The Era."

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SPANISH MONARCHIST LEADER

—o:—

HOW HE LEPT INTO FAME

Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, the leader of the Royalist insurrection in Spain, who was sentenced to death for his activities in the recent rising and reprieved in consideration of his services for the establishment of the Republic may be described as one of the creations of the late Gen. Primo de Rivera, the former Spanish Dictator. He first became prominent in the later stages of the Moroccan campaign, when he made a great reputation as a hard-fighting soldier.

After Primo de Rivera's resignation in 1923 Gen. Sanjurjo was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces. In co-operation with the French he finally succeeded in breaking the Moorish resistance with a frontal attack, and this led to the surrender of the notorious rebel, Abdel Krim.

For this triumph Sanjurjo was created Marquis of the Riff by King Alfonso. Subsequently he was recalled from Morocco and given command of the Civil Guard, which office he held at the time of the revolution.

Up to that time he had been considered a firm Monarchist and supporter of Primo de Rivera, and he continued to support the subsequent Monarchist Government after the fall of the Dictatorship.

When, just before the revolution, the voting results became known, he told King Alfonso that he was unable any longer to answer for the Civil Guard, and this led directly to the King's decision to leave the country. There has been much criticism of his action on that occasion, and some Royalists consider that he was influenced primarily by personal considerations.

During the early months of the Republic he retained his post as commander of the Civil Guard. Again he was criticised for his inactivity during the outburst of anti-Clericalism in May of last year, when many convents were burnt. When the further outbreak took place on a smaller scale at the beginning of this year, however, he made strong protestations to the Government, insisting on the suppression of disorder.

His representations were received with suspicion in certain circles of the Left, which had come to regard him as a possible threat to the Republic and a potential dictator.

Accordingly, in February of this year he was relieved of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Civil Guard, and made Commander of the Carabineros, a sort of police force which has to do mainly with Customs and Excise. It was generally believed that he was dissatisfied with this change, and in Monarchist circles he has been regarded for some months past as a possible Royalist Restorer in consequence of his dissatisfaction.

He is undobutedly one of the best fighting generals Spain has got, o man of little or no finesse but strong personality, a tough rough diamond, known in his own land as "un bruto."

A fairly close parallel to Gen Saujurio in English history is to be found in Gen. Monk.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Sud, 1 1988.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 30, 1301
Sunrise—6h. 23m.
Sunset—6h. 55m.
Highttide—12-18.
Lowtide—5-47, 18-25.
Phases of the moon—New moon to-day (Thursday) 1h. 25m. a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h. 19m. p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.h.
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of Aug. 18, due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, September 3.
S. S. "Comorin" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Homicide Squad" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Beloved Bachelor" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Cock-Eyed World". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Lovers Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Shanghaied Love" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Tom Sawyer" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Four Devils" Daily at 5, 7. 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, Friday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar". Daily at 5, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
TAJ PALACE (Byculla).—"Mexicali Rose", Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

LAD-BANIA DEATH—Motilal Gangadas Dalal died on Wednesday August 31, at 1-30 p.m. Uthamana ceremony will take place to-day at his residence at Malharrao Wadi, Dady Sett Agiary Lane, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records, 6-30 p.m. Items of Interest, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates; Recitation of Holy Koran by Mculvi Gulam Mahmed Kamar, Classical and Light Music by Haji Mia Kamalsha with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

A CONCERT.—Under the auspices of the Arya Sangitottejak Samaj, a concert of Miss Tara of Gadag will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the Samaj Hall, Girgaum, (for members only).

B. B. SAMAJ MELA DEMONSTRATION.—To-day (Thursday) between 9 and 11 p.m. (S.T.) a public demonstration will be given by the Bharat Bal Samaj Mela in the Girgaum Vyayam Shala. Accommodation for ladies has been reserved.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. B. Tiley, on "Some Kinds of Indian Timber and their uses" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). The Vice-President, Mr. L. F. Shroff, will occupy the chair.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.—A meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 55 Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. T. G. Chowdhari will read a paper in German on "Textile Industry in India." There will be discussion in German.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENT
HAWK ISLAND
A "THRILLER" IN 3 ACTS
BY
HOWARD IRVING YOUNG
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 27th August
Tuesday, 30th "
Wednesday, 31st "
Thursday, 1st September
Saturday, 3rd "
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE
Saturday, 3rd September
AT 6-0 P.M.

ALLEGED THEFT IN HACK VICTORIA

Muslim Women's Complaint

DRIVER & COMPANIONS CHARGED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A victoria driver and two other Muslims have been arrested by Maharbavdi police on the complaint lodged by two Muslim women that they were robbed of their gold ornaments on their arrival in Bombay from Baroda on Sunday.

Kalu Kassum, the victoria driver and his companions were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court and remanded into police custody for ten days.

The police in the course of the remand application stated that two Muslim women arrived from Baroda at the Bombay Central Station on Sunday morning. They engaged the victoria of the first accused to go to Dhobi Talao. The second and the third accused put the luggage on the victoria. The women on reaching home found certain gold ornaments missing from a box which was broken open. They realised that they had been robbed of the ornaments in the victoria and lodged a complaint. The accused were subsequently traced. As inquiries were incomplete the police aked for time.

The remand was granted.

ARE G. I. P. R. WORKERS GOVT. SERVANTS?

—:o:—

Point At Issue In Magistrate's Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The question whether servants in the G.I.P. were Government Servants and whether G.I.P. workers were exempted from the Police Commissioner's Order against the carrying of lethal weapons as all the other Government Servants was raised before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, when the case of Kartarsingh Sherkhan and Kartarsingh Fatusingh two Sikhs working in the G.I.P. who were arrested on the Victoria Gardens Road while carrying walking sticks came up for hearing.

The accused stated that they pleaded guilty to the charge as they were carrying the sticks, but they said they could not be charged for disobeying the Commissioner's order, as it exempted Government Servants from the order and they were servants of the G.I.P. Ry.

Sergeant Dugal, who arrested them stated that G.I.P. Servants did not came under the catagory of Government Servants and also that the accused were arrested, while they were not on official duty.

The Magistrate, however said that the servants of the G.I.P. did come under the Government Servant's catagory, as the G.I.P. Railway had been taken over by the Government, and as such the accused were exempted from the Commissioner's order.

As the police Officer was not definite about the question, the Magistrate asked him to get instructions from the higher authorities and postponed the case to September 5.

A FAREWELL.—The C.K.P. Social Club, bade farewell and "Bon voyage" to Mr. Dineshchandra Shankarrao Dighe who after passing his B.A. Examination with Honours is now proceeding to England for the I.C.S. Examination. The Secretary of the Club wished success to Mr. Dighe. Mr. P. V. Gupte described the importance of the I.C.S. Examination and wished success to Mr. Dighe.

"YOGIC PHYSICAL CULTURE."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Pandit Prakash Dev (of Lahore) will lecture in Hindi at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Yogic Physical Culture and how to keep young" (with practical demonstrations).

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Chemistry Students' Association, V.J.T.I., Bombay, there will be a lecture on "Metals used in construction in Chemical Engineering", by Mr. M. M. Koppikar, to-day (Thursday) at 4-35 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dare-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karanja" will be cosed at the General Post Office at 12-0 Noon on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

As the Inward English Mail "S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day (Thursday) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. for correspondence for the offices in Iraq and the Persian Gulf. Unregistered Correspondence Upto 6-30 p.m. Registered on 5-00 p.m. Parsels 2 p.m.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the abovementioned hour.

SIR HUKUMCHAND LOSES HIS CLAIM

MORTGAGE SUIT AGAINST PRINTING PRESS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The appeal filed by the Official Assignee against the judgment of Mr. Justice Rangneker in a mortgage suit relating to a printing press was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court.

In this case the press known as the Vyankateshwar press was mortgaged to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Chimniram Motilal, a firm. Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand was the second mortgagee of the press, which belonged to Rangnath Khemraj and his brother Shrinivas Khemraj. In a partition suit filed by the minor son of Shrinivas, a receiver had been appointed by the Court to take charge of the press and other properties.

Later, the brothers became insolvents, and their property including the press came into the hands of the Official Assignee.

PRELIMINARY DECREE.

The present suit was filed by the first mortgagees (Messrs Chimniram Motilal) to realise their claim for Rs. 50,000 by sale of the press. Mr. Justice Rangnekar, in April 1931, passed a preliminary decree in favour of the plaintiffs and also in favour of Sir Hukumchand who was the sixth defendant in the case. The Judge also directed that the receiver appointed in the previous suit should pay, out of the funds in his hands, certain amounts to both the decree-holders.

Against this, the Official Assignee, representing the other creditors, filed an appeal.

Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the appellant (Official Assignee).

Mr. R. S. Billimoria appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Hukumchand was represented by Mr. Coltman with Mr. Motilal Setalvad and Mr. Dhirubhai B. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS.

For the appellant it was contended that Sir Hukumchand having already obtained a personal decree against the mortgagors (owners of the press) on a pronote in a suit previously filed by him, he could not enforce his mortgage security in the present suit by reason of order 2, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure.

In reply to this Mr. Coltman on behalf of Sir Hukumchand contended that he could file a second suit by reason of order 34 which, he contended applied to the mortgage of moveables also.

The appellant also contended that the Court had no power to direct a receiver appointed in another suit to make payments to the plaintiffs in satisfaction of their mortgage claim.

The Appeal Court held that the Court could not direct a receiver appointed in the partition suit to make payments in this suit. The decree was varied to that extent.

On the other point, it was held that Sir Hukumchand, as the second mortgagee, could not enforce the security in this suit, by reason of his previous decree, but he could redeem the first mortgagee (plaintiffs) and step into their shoes. Their lordships held that the lower court was not justified in passing the preliminary decree in his favour.

Sir Hukumchand was directed to pay half the costs of the appellants.

MISS DHUMATKAR DETAINED

Aziz Lalji Discharged

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar Mr. Dost Mohomed, Mr. Aziz Lalji and Mr. Hasanali Murad who were arrested last night by the local C.I.D. under the Special Powers Ordinance were placed this morning before the Commissioner of Police.

Miss Kisan Dhumalkar was ordered tobe committed to Arthur Road Jail, while Mr. Dost Mohomad was sent to Byculla jail.

DISCHARGED

Mr. Azib Lalji and Mr. Hasalal Murad were discharged.

Another Hindu Congress worker who was arrested last evening at Lall Bag was also sent to Byculla jail.

PICKETING

Two Volunteers Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Congress-pickets arrested on August 27 for picketing the firm of Messrs. Hassan Premji, situated on the Frere Road, were put up before Mr. P.L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and one of them was sentenced to four months, the other to three months rigorous imprisonment for assisting the operations of an illegal association.

One of the two was again placed before the same Magistrate charged with disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner.

An order by the Commissioner was served on the accused on June 23, directing him not to take part in the Congress activities and asking him to leave the City of Bombay before the midnight of June 24. He disobeyed the order and remained in the city and was arrested by the police, while picketing the rice-shop at Frere Road.

The Magistrate found him guilty under Section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MINOR INJURY LEADS TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A minor injury to a finger proved fatal in the case of Dhuki Ramji, a Hindu aged 22. He was hewing logs of wood in a depot at Kazi Street about a week back, when he sustained an injury on the little finger. He developed tetanus yesterday, and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died.

6 Months For Re. 1

Abdul Rashid an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Police Magistrate of Sealdah, for stealing a purse containing one rupee from the pocket of a man at Sealdah Station.

ONE YEAR FOR MUSLIM VOLUNTEER

Man With Previous Convictions

Bombay, Wednesday.

A Muslim Congress worker, with "two or three previous convictions" in connection with the civil disobedience movement, was to-day sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 of the New Ordinance for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused was arrested under the Ordinance on May 23 and was detained in the Byculla House of correction till August 18, when he was released. An order by the Police Commissioner was served on him requiring him to report to the Dongri Police daily. The accused disobeyed the order till yesterday, when he surrendered himself at the police station.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings. He was ordered to be placed in the 'B' Class by the Magistrate.

DEFYING POLICE ORDER

Congress Worker Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I do not want to respect the order of any Officer under the Ordinance until my Country gets freedom" declared a Congress Worker, in the Court of Mr. G. R. Kharaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, when he was put up to stand his trial for disobeying the Order of the Police Commissioner.

The accused was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance a month ago and detained in the Byculla House of Correction. He was released on August 19, and an Order by the Police Commissioner was served on him requiring him not to take part in the Congress Activities and to report himself to Superintendant Goodwin. The accused reported to the Police Officer on the first day, and to the Agripada Police Station upto August 25. He did not report on the 25th and was arrested on August 26 and charged under 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

FINAL ACCEPTANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following 21 horses are in the final acceptances for St. Leger to be run on September 7:—Hesperus; Celebrator; Violator; Royal Dancer; Totaig; Sundergain; Udaipur; Dastur; Taj Kasra; Firdaussi; Beneficial; Loaningdale; Silvermere; Charancon; Gavelkind; Foghorn Second; Gainslaw; Orwell; Leighon; April Fifth and Will O' the Wisp.

Although April Fifth is accepting for St. Leger, Mr. Tom Wass states that he is a Handicap

Police War On Gambling Dens

RAIDS AND ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The local C.I.D. raided two rooms in Taher Building at Golpitha, late last night, and arrested as many as 32 persons who are alleged to have been found gambling there.

Armed with a search warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner, the police raided room No. 12 on the second floor of Taher Building and arrested Hemchand Badumal and 17 others, who are alleged to have been gambling.

The police seized some packs of cards and cash found in the room.

The police also raided a neighbouring room and arrested Raghunath Ramdin and 13 others who are also alleged to have been similarly gambling.

All the accused were produced this morning in the court of Mr D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The Magistrate ordered all the accused to be released on bail.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

Suspect Remanded

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Peter Linnet who was arrested on August 1, suspected to be concerned in the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each was further remanded to police custody for a period of 10 days, by Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

The police in their application stated that two of the three notes were so far recovered, but the third was yet to be traced.

SLATER ROAD BURGLARY

Suspect Remanded

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ramnath Shivji, a Hindu youth was produced this morning in the Court of Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when the Police applied for a remand of the accused in custody for a fortnight.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday at 7 p.m. by the C.I.D. on suspicion, that he was concerned in a house-breaking and theft case. On July 26 last, the house of Mr. K. Meherji at Slater Road was broken open and property mostly consisting of valuable saris collectively valued at Rs. 6,264 was stolen.

The Magistrate granted the application.

TREASURY BILL SALES.

A press communique states:—On Wednesday, the 31st August 1932, tenders to the amount of £5,435,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 8th September 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

—:o:—

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 31.

Previous closing	3.47 1/2
To-day's closing	3.47

T. T. ON NEW YORK

—:o:—

London, Aug. 31.

Previous closing	3.47 3/8
To-day's opening	3.47 3/8
To-day's closing	3.47

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 31.

Previous closing rate	8.62
To-day's opening rate	8.71
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	8.32
Difference	—.30

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

April/May Rs. 217

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Previous closing rate	6.50
To-day's opening rate	6.39
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing rate	6.58

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S STORY OF TRUE ROMANCE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
STARRING THE STAR ALL THE GIRLS ADORE
Robert Montgomery

brings LEAP YEAR love-making up to date in
Lovers Courageous
With MADGE EVANS—ROLAND YOUNG
Also Showing A New FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON
NEXT SATURDAY
Laurence TIBBETT

The Cuban LOVE SONG
HAUNTING SONGS! RUMBA DANCES!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS
BIGGEST LAUGH
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED
YOU WILL LAUCH FOR WEEKS
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT

RECITAL BY "CARUSO OF PORTUGAL"

At C. J. Hall, This Evening

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangid Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. there will be a son recital by M.r Lomelino Da Silva (the "Caruso of Portugal") who will be assisted by Hans Eagasser (pianist and accompanist).

The programme is as under:—

FIRST PART

(1) ARIAS:—o. Questa o quella Op "Rigoletto." (Verdi) b. Che gelida Manina Op. "Boheme" (Puccini) by Lomelino Da Silva.

(2) Piano Solo:—Etude de Concert (Mac Dowell) by Hans Sagasser.

(3) French Serenade and Aria:—a. Serenade de D. Juan (Tchaikowski) b. La fleur que tu m'avais jetee, Op. "Carmen" (Bizet)

2ND. PART

(4) Spanish Songs:—a. Madrigal Espanol, (Huarte) b. Granadinas (Barrera Calleja) by L. Silva.

5. Piano Solo:—Rigoletto Paraphrase ('Liszt) by Hans Sagasser.

6. English Songs:—a. 'All For you" (Martin); Hills (La Forg) by L. Da Silva.

3RD PART

7. Portugese Songs (a) Melodia de Amor (Ruy Coelho) b. A Feira Nova (Frontier Song) (Alberto Sarti) c. Trovas Portuguebas (Thomas de Lima) by L Da Silva.

8. Piano Solo:—Soiree de Vienne (Grunfeldt) by Hans Sagasser

9. Aria:—"Improvviso" Opera Andrea Chenier (Giordano) by Lomelino Da Silva.

WOMAN DIES ON WAY TO MATERNITY HOME

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While being removed in an ambulance van to a maternity home, Takubai Ganpat (30) a Hindu woman residing at Clay Road, expired last night. As she was in delicate condition, she was first removed to the Bellasis Maternity Home by a neighbour. The nurse on duty at the Home found the patient in a serious condition and phoned for an ambulance van. The woman was being removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital when she died on the way.

Subsequently an operation was performed and the child was also found to be dead.

The Airmail which left Karachi on August 24 was delivered in London on August 30.

The outward air mail for London left Karachi on [illegible]

THE RIALTO
DAILY AT , 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MATA HARI
with
GRETA GARBO
RAMON NOVARRO
—: NEXT SATURDAY :—
THE KING OF LAUGHTER
BUSTER KEATON
IN
SIDE-WALKS OF NEW YORK

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
SHANGHAIED LOVE
WITH
NOAH BEERY
RICHARD CROMWELL
SALLY BLANE
A STUPENDOUS SEA STORY OF SENSATIONAL LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

Oversight Costs Rs. 400

Hem Chandra Roy, secetary of the Taraba Tea Company, limited, of Jalpaiguri was fined Rs. 400 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, for omitting to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the balance [illegible]

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 1932

WHY INDIA PAYS

Indian businessmen have almost unanimously condemned the Indo-British Agreement at Ottawa. Among them is Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who cannot be dismissed as an ignorant critic, unable to grasp the implications of the Imperial scheme. Indeed it is his thorough knowledge of both the theory and practice of international trade that enables him to see through the whole Ottawa scheme and the so-called Agreement sought to be imposed upon India. He sees, for instance how the scheme helps Britain and also the Dominions and why the scheme is so designed as to do all that. But he fails to see any just reason why India who, unlike the Dominions, already imports more from Britain than she exports to that country should be made to give additional preference to it at the risk of alienating her best customers outside the Empire.

THE ACID TEST.

If Britain really wished to follow a "give and take" policy towards India, the acid test, says Mr. Subedar, should have been preference by the United Kingdom to Indian cotton and a duty on American cotton. This was necessary in view of the possible retaliation against the Ottawa agreements by India's important customers, particularly Japan. But what have we got from Britain in this direction? We have not, Mr Subedar points out, even a promise to purchase more Indian cotton, but only "a promise to investigate the possibilities"! He regards the whole idea of Imperial Preference as "ludicrous" so long as the principle of Swadeshi is not recognised by Government to the same extent as it is in Britain and he declares finally that no patriotic Indian could possibly give any support to the Ottawa agreement unless Government declared a change in their policy towards Indian industries! With our bitter experience of Government's declarations, we would go further and say that no patriotic Indian should commit the country to the entanglements of Imperial Preference unless the country gets real and full fiscal freedom. At the best, Imperial Preference is a bold experiment which only free countries can afford to try.

ONE MORE WARNING.

One more warning against the dangers of Imperial Preference to India has been given by the Committee of Seeds Traders' Association in a public statement. With all facts and figures relating to the export of seeds the Committee shows that "so far as the export trade in oil seeds is concerned, the agreement, if carried into effect is bound not only adversely to affect the volume of trade but will lead India into further trouble with the other countries of the world." This simple forecast is based on the undeniable fact that Britain is among the least important customers for our seeds. Our export trade in oil seeds amounts nearly to a million tons per year, the principal customers being France, Italy, Germany and Netherlands. The Seeds Traders' Association, therefore, fears that these countries should retaliate against preference to Britain, it would mean serious consequences to the export trade in seeds. Moreover, by giving preference to Britain India, as the Association points out "will have to face the prospect of affording a market for the finished goods manufactured out of her own raw products and thereby her chances of building up a flourishing oil-crushing and allied industries will be rendered more remote."

AN ABSURD ARGUMENT.

The commonest argument urged by supporters of Government in defence of the Ottawa Agreement is that, but for the Agreement Britain would levy a ten per cent duty on imports from India. Mr Manu Subedar rightly describes such a plea as "an insult to the intelligence of Indians." He says: "England is manufacturing not for her own use but for sale abroad, and no one expects England to be so stupid as to tax the raw materials of such manufacture which would raise the producing costs in England and would restrict the sale in open competition in the world markets. But why such self-regard and calculating sagacity on the part of the United Kingdom should be spoken of as a boon to India and a special favour for which India must give something vital in return, I cannot see". There is no mystery about why India has to pay for Britain's benefit. She pays, as for decades she has paid, for her economic subjection to British trade interests.

S. A. Indians And Kenya

The Brazilian authorities have now definitely announced that they are not going to allow Indian repatriates from South Africa, mostly from Transvaal and Natal, to migrate to Brazil. We do not know the reasons which have prompted the Brazilian administration to come to this decision, but Brazil like all other countries has greatly suffered from the present depression. Brazil does not want more labourers, but small farmers who are in a position to make their way, and we hardly think it is an acceptable proposition even from the Indian stand-point. About 30 per cent of Indians in South Africa are natives of that country and they have every right to be there, and no Government has any right to dislodge them from their present position. The offer from Reunion to employ some 2,000 Indians on the sugar plantations, perhaps as indentured labourers, is objectionable; at any rate India will oppose any scheme which has for its purpose sending Indians to foreign countries as indentured labourers, however, delectable the conditions may be.

Undoubtedly unemployment among South African Indians is growing, but that is no justification for the Union Government to shift their responsibility on to the shoulders of Reunion sugar planters by washing their hands of 2,000 Indians. The "Natal Advertiser" becomes almost tearful in advocating the right of Reunion to possess the bodies of these Indians and asks the latter to be sensible of their good fortune and embrace the opportunity of relieving South Africa of their presence for ever! There is not a word about the inherent right of Indians to remain in the country of their birth and the responsibility of the State to look after them, since they have so greatly contributed to its prosperity by their labour in earlier days. "Indian Opinion" does not think that the Reunion scheme is one in which Indians should get themselves involved and cannot "advise a single Indian to sell his birth-right in this country (South Africa) and to go to Reunion." Kunwar Maharaj Singh has opposed the scheme on behalf of the Government of India, since they were opposed to sending "indentured labour" out of India for "temporary settlement."

ROOM IN KENYA?

A Kenya paper now writes that there is ample room for Indians to settle down in East Africa in more favourable circumstances, as so far the European settlers have failed to get complete control over the affairs of the colony. There is a movement to encourage Britishers in India to go to East Africa and only a few days ago a Bombay paper wrote a glowing letter about the prospects there to an Anglo-Indian paper in Calcutta. Though efforts are now being made to squeeze Indians out of Kenya by placing many restrictions on them, it is still possible for them to settle down as cultivators in that part of Africa. Mr. Oliver Baldwin in his recent book has fully supported the rights of India and Indians in Kenya and East Africa, as India must have an outlet where she can colonise her surplus population.

AN URGENT PROBLEM.

At present practically every part of the British Empire is closed to Indians, though they are asked to be proud to belong to an Empire on which the sun never sets. In a few years Burma will also, perhaps, shut its doors in the face of Indians. The problem is thus very serious and it is time for the Government of India to consider this matter more seriously, for Indians cannot always be kept closely confined within the borders of India, though they have no ambitions of foreign conquests.

This is a matter indeed, which the Government of India should take up immediately, now that the Carter Commission is in Kenya. Sir William Morris Carter will conduct a lengthy enquiry, which may last over six months, and the Indian case must be properly represented so that a permanent place may be made there for the community. But our immediate concern is to see whether it is is possible for some of the South African Indians to settle in East Africa without losing the right to go back to their country in more favourable circumstances.

THE CONTRAST

Academic discussions at Geneva to promote disarmament are one thing, willingness to put these noble sentiments into practice quite another. Britain, as the premier naval power in the world, is expected to take the lead in reducing her naval armaments. Her Foreign Secretary is always ready at Geneva to analyse the problem of disarmament quantitatively and qualitatively. But Britain refuses to take concrete action. She is building new cruisers, although we are told that "in the interest of economy" the new construction programme for 1931 which was to be begun in March last was postponed all these months. And the programme for 1932 is ambitious. It will comprise three cruisers, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers. three submarines, one destroyer depot ship and several small craft. However, Britain is not unwilling to pay her tribute to the ideal of disarmament. These new vessels will not be ordered until next March. This should satisfy the Geneva Conference.

SCHOOLS AND POLITICS

The Bengal Government having asked the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for certain information regarding its attitude towards alleged political activities of the teachers and pupils in its schools, the Corporation is naturally giving the question its most serious consideration. The draft reply to Government states, among other things, that, "in the opinion of the Corporation, it is no part of its duties to take notice officially of political activities of any student or teacher outside school hours, nor of their conviction for offences which do not involve any moral turpitude, or to take any disciplinary action thereon." Speaking generally, this is a sensible attitude for the Corporation to take. We can imagine certain political activities of students and teachers which reflect on their character, which, it is the duty of the Corporation to discourage by all possible means. But it is most inadvisable for the Government to interfere with the Corporation's discretionary powers in the matter.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Analysis Of Present Position

(By "A COMMERCIAL CRITIC.")

II*

While British imports with India have fallen during recent years, those of foreign countries are either increasing or remaining fairly stationary. Comparison between the figures for 1929-30 and 1030-31 reveals that Germany gained from 7.5 to 8 per cent., Japan from 8.8 to 10.6 per cent. the United States from 9.2 to 10.1 per cent. and Italy from 2.7 to 2.9 per cent. One notable instance, where an eventful fall occurred was that of Java which took only 3.8 per cent. as against 8.3 in 1930-31. Statistics of the last twenty years do not reveal such a heavy fall. It shows that the Indian sugar industry is getting good protection behind a specially high non-protective duty.

It is to be remembered that those countries, which show a higher percentage share in the import trade, do not get a proportionately higher monetary value, due to comparative reduction in imports. The United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Japan and Italy respectively suffered a loss, when compared with the figures for 1930-31, to the extent of 16,53 2,30, 2,17, 1,65, 1,17 and 89 lakhs. The least sufferer is Japan, which in spite of her holding a second place in the import trade has not suffered proportionately when compared with any other foreign country.

HEAVY DECLINE.

Taking the principal items in the import list let us examine, how far each major exporting country has suffered a loss. It is obvious that the greatest decline is in cotton piecegoods accounting for a reduction of 470 lakhs when compared with 1930-31 but an unprecedented fall of 25,48 lakhs when compared with 1929-30. England's loss in this respect is, therefore, of greatest magnitude and it appears as if she is losing virtually the Indian market. Even if trade conditions improve and a better political relation exists between the two countries her old premier position in the Indian piecegoods market would not be regained by her. And the effect of the new protection indirectly offered her will be watched with interest. The other notable fall in British imports is in galvanized sheets and plates, accounted mainly by a prohibitive import duty levied to protect the Indian industry. The heavy fall in imports of British cigarettes continued and became precipitous in the last year. A fall of 163 lakhs in only two years is, of course, startling.

OTHER IMPORTANT IMPORTERS.

Each particular country is losing in commodities in which it is mostly concerned. The principal German reductions were in hardware, yellow metal for sheetings, machinery and railway plant but there was some increase in aniline dyes and cotton machinery. The loss to Japan was mostly in cotton piecegoods, twist and yarn and hosiery; some reductions were noticed in glass and glassware, mostly bangles and bottles. Coloured piecegoods and piecegoods of cotton and art silk however showed a rise. The United States suffered mostly in mineral oils, followed by hardware, electrical instruments, provisions and motor vehicles but gained much in raw cotton and electrical machinery.

EVENTFUL EPISODE.

The same trend of exporting raw materials and foodstuffs was noticed but with a greatly diminished value and quantity. The one great incident in this branch of our foreign trade was the increased share of the United Kingdom which received 27.9 percentage of the total exports, as against 23.5 in 1930-31. This rise has been continuing since the depression became acute in 1929. Hence we are finding a good market there for our surplus exports, which the foreign countries are unable to absorb. But as imports from the United Kingdom fell heavily, the balance of trade became less unfavourable to us and we had to pay only 2 crores of rupees.

ANXIETY TO SECURE PREFERENCE.

Comparing this figure with prewar, war and post-war averages of 35, 14 and 73 crores, one can easily realize how the United Kingdom is slowly losing her profits while carrying trade with India. The tale becomes more serious when figures for the last three fiscal years are examined, when she realized only 44,37 and 9 crores of rupees. Her manoeuvres at Ottawa to secure still more Imperial Preference and to have more markets in India can thus be easily explained.

However, the trade statistics reveal a difficult problem to be solved. If Britain is losing market purely in commercial competition with others, what chances are there on her part to regain a dwindling market or to conquer her competitors when the Indian political tangle is a serious additional factor to be taken into account? It is more difficult to regain an already lost market than to find a new one. The sooner Britain realizes this the better. It is to be seen how far the economic policy she is imposing on India will help her.

INDIAN EFFORTS.

One thing is certain. Britain is finding in India more and more an unprofitable market. With these developments, India is slowly and steadily removing a one sided aspect in her import trade and this is a good sign in achieving a balanced foreign trade. The past fiscal year was a link in the chain of disastrous years for Britain's trade with India.

*The previous article appeared on August 25.

Notes of the Day

The League And Ireland.

It is reported that the Chairmanship of the League Council at Geneva in September falls to the Irish Free State and that Mr. de Valera, as Head of the Irish delegation, will be elected Chairman and will preside over the opening session of the Assembly. It is also said to be highly probable that, if by that time the Anglo-Irish dispute is not settled, Mr. de Valera will raise the question in the League. If Britain does not soon accept his most reasonable offer to refer the question to arbitration by an unrestricted tribunal, it will be difficult for her to reject, on any reasonable ground, a reference even to the League. It is hardly logical for Britain to contend that a dispute with an independent member of the League is a domestic question with which the League has no concern. The International-League has every right to consider any question between two nations or between any two of its members.

Unfair To The Tax-Payers.

From the Budget figures presented by the Hyderabad Finance Minister it is evident that the familiar trick of overestimating the expenditure and underestimating the income has left the State with a surplus of 11.53 lakhs, even in a year where every Province in India is showing huge deficits. The income was budgetted at 839.21 lakhs and the expenditure at 780.76 lakhs, though the actuals were 753.55 lakhs of income and 742.02 lakhs of expenditure. The Hyderabad State's usual annual surplus comes to about a crore, and, in spite of the depression, the Finance Minister's budgetted surplus was 68.45 lakhs. It is hard on the tax-payers of Hyderabad that there should be so much excessive taxation year after year and that they should have no relief in spite of such fat surpluses. It does not require much financial acumen to get more money out of the pockets of the people and spend less on them, though everywhere there is dark depression.

Monstrous Discrimination.

The Bengal Government have decided to collect the costs incidental to the stationing of the additional police force in Midnapore town from the members of the Hindu community only, except those who have done what is possible to counteract the disturbing influences. In penalising a community as such the Government are carrying communal discrimination to an indecent extent. If they wanted to exempt any individuals from the payment of the extra levy, they could have done so on the general or non-communal ground that those individuals were known to be innocent of even tacit sympathy with any disturbance of peace. (Replying to a question in the Legislative Council the Home Member defended Government's decision on the ground that "it is generally the members of the Hindu community who are chiefly concerned in these outrages." The very use of the words "generally" and "chiefly" shows that there is no justification for penalising only one particular community. Such discrimination is monstrous.

"Larnin' Them" To Be Loyal?

It is stated that some of the most prominent gentlemen living in the area through which the assailant of Mr. Ellison passed have been made special constables, apparently for not arresting a man whom the Government with all their paraphernalia of the Ordinance regime could not catch. They are thirteen, an unlucky number, and some of them are pleaders and mukhtars. They have been ordered to attend the Police Thana morning and evening and do patrol duty through the municipal areas. Is this one of the methods of Sir John Anderson for making people actively "loyal"? The High Court has itself decided that respectable persons are not to be made constables for the purpose of humiliating them, but only for the maintenance of law and order. It passes one's understanding, why these thirteen persons should be subjected to such a humiliating treatment.

UNACCEPTABLE TO MEDICOS

I. M. Council Bill Condemned

VIRANGAM, Aug. 31.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Virangam Medical Association:—

This meeting of the Virangam Medical Association condemns the Indian Medical Council Bill as introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on 23rd March last because: it is a breach of faith committed by the Government of India with the Medical Profession of India in as much as it differs radically, both in principle and detail, from the bill which was circulated by the Government for the opinion of the profession on August 31, 1931; it was at unjust and undesirable exclusion of the Licentiates, the bulk of the Medical Profession of India, and it is absolutely unacceptable to the profession, whose demands for its amendment have been strategically flouted.

That this meeting appeals to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State to refuse permission for the first reading of the Bill.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST TIRUPATI BILL

Deputation To Viceroy

NASIK, Aug. 30.

A deputation, consisting of representatives from various Sadhu Sangs, Santanists leaders and Varnasharma leaders has proceeded to Simla to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on Wednesday, August 31, to submit a memorial on behalf of their Institutions, protesting against the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, (which was recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council) and to appeal to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the said bill and any sort of legislative interference in the affairs of the Shrines of Tirumalai-Tirupati which are of All India importance, and expressing full confidence in the present Vicharanarta Mahant Shri Srayag Dossji Varu.—A. P.

During a rainstorm in the Danish capital clouds of what appeared to be smoke pouring from the cathedral church, and from the well-known Christian the Fourth round tower, caused the fire brigade to be summoned. It was then discovered that the "smoke" was really myriads of gnats.

Tipsy-Cake

Only 83 British candidates sat for the last I.C.S. examination. The "Daily Mail" (London) points out that if the reduction proceeds at the same rate British entries will cease altogether. Well, that will solve a big problem won't it?

* * * *

The British Government have placed orders for three new cruisers, the construction of which has been hitherto delayed in the interests of—Disarmament? Oh, dear no. Don't be silly!—in the interests of economy.

* * * *

It has not yet been decided whether this extremely modest extension of the British Navy, will come under the heading of qualitative or quantitative disarmament.

* * * *

"..... as soon as the public realise that Government are in earnest they will be compelled to see that their future lies in their own hands."

—"Times of India."

Of course, we shouldn't have dared to say it ourselves, but we could not have put it better.

* * * *

Mr. "Current Topics"—or is it Mrs?—in the "Times of India" is clumsily satirical and heavily humorous on the topic of the Anti-War Congress. The writer agrees that it must have been exciting to listen to a "passionate" outburst from the dark interior of a mask and speaking evidently from a wealth of experience adds,

"It is rather difficult to be passionate behind a mask as most people know who have ever sat out at a masked ball." Some people might find it easier. But we can't speak from experience.

* * * *

A correspondent of Bori Bunder laments that the Indian Christians of the C. P. have been forgotten by the Prime Minister in allocating seats for the different communities. He gives these figures:—

Europeans 5,075, (including about 3,000 British troops) get one seat.

Anglo-Indians, 4,740, also get one seat.

Indian-Christians 43,774 get nothing.

* * * *

This seems to be strictly in accordance with the Premier's plan of protecting minorities by ignoring majorities, so we don't know what justification the correspondent has for "grousing."

* * * *

The writer goes on to assert that it is well-nigh impossible for an Indian Christian to get elected from a general electorate and "the only alternative for this community is to join the Congress if they want to get elected." The decision of the Court is that there is no grievance. Next case!

* * * *

"Japan Not Alarmed at New Duties."

—"Free Press Journal."

"Surprise And Alarm in Japan."

—"Evening News of India."

* * * *

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED.

TIMELY ACTION BY POLICE

—"Evening News of India."

It is not yet averted, but we agree that something like a complete upheaval, will be required to avert it.

* * * *

Last year's General Election in Britain was the cheapest on record, B. O. W. proudly informs us. Some people, though, have since formed the opinion that it was dear at any price.

* * * *

NEW TERMINAL TAX ON ANIMALS.

Strike Threat: Secretary's Predicament.

The Secretary's predicament can't be so tragic as the poor animals of Delhi who must all be trying to hide their tails between their legs.

"Chronicle" Opens New Chapter In Journalism

A NEWSPAPER NIAGARA

Our New Rotary Machine In Action

70,000 COPIES AN HOUR: COME AND SEE IT!

A new chapter in the history of Indian journalism opened yesterday with the publication of the 'Bombay Chronicle" India's foremost Nationalist newspaper, on an up-to-date, highly efficient rotary machine, one of the best that have been shipped out to India and used in newspaper printing offices.

For the present only the issue of the "Evening Edition" will be printed on the new machine.

Both for speed and for capacity it is remarkable.

CAPACITY.

The mammoth machine can, at one time, print sixty-four pages of the "Bombay Chronicle," complete, folded and delivered.

It is in two sections, so that two papers of thirty-two pages each can be simultaneously printed and folded.

SPEED.

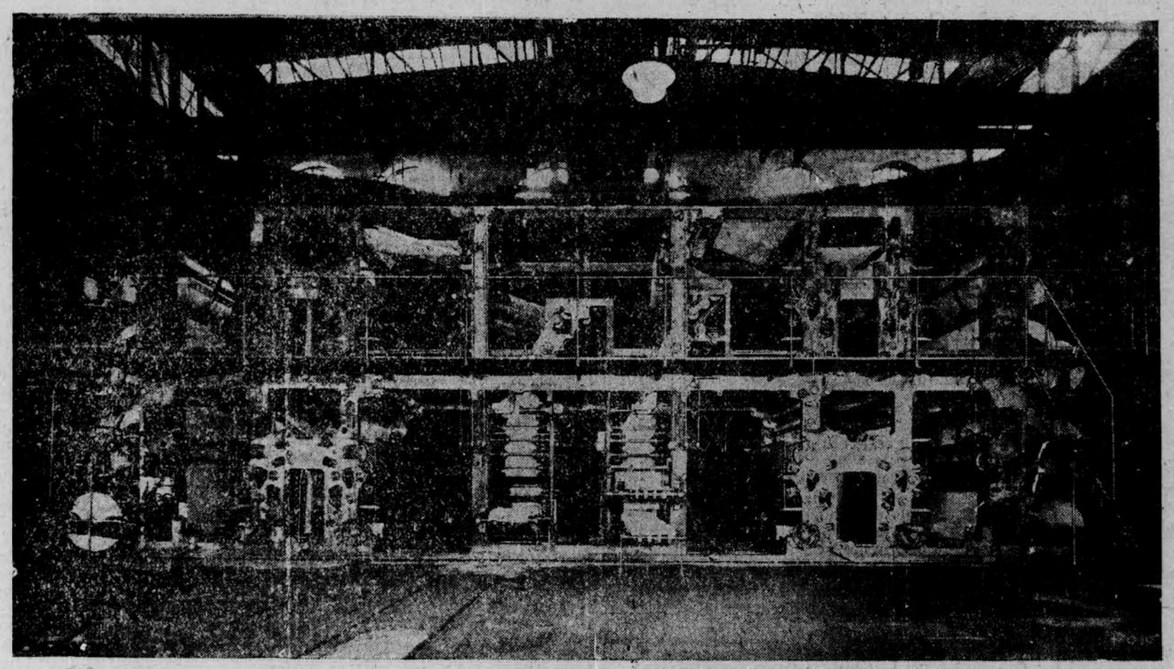
The machine can print 70,000 copies of a normal issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" per hour.

Costing Rs. 3,00,000, it was made by Messrs. Schnellpressenfabrik Frankfenthal Albert and Company of Frankfenthal, Germany.

It arrived in India in December 1931, and took six months to erect.

A special German engineer, Mr. Lehmann, supervised the operations.

The erection costs including the installation of the electrical plant and complete up-to-date stereo plant amounted to Rs. 60,000.



A VIEW OF OUR NEW ROTARY MACHINE IN ACTION

SULLEN SILENCE

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha writes:—

While the Elders are crying and howling over the Communal Award, the Youths are observing a sullen silence over it. Nothing has disturbed the equanimity of the Youths, while the whole country is in a turmoil.

What is this silence due to, is the spontaneous question that arises in the mind? Is it due to the spirit of the Youths being crushed by the repressions that are going on throughout the country? Or do the Youths want to teach a lesson to their Elders, the lesson to entirely ignore the Communal Award, given by the self imposing arbitrators, and turn it into a huge joke.

For the Youths there is no question of Communal Award. The Youths never believe in Communalism. They pity the degenerated mentality of their Elders. The wrangle of the Elders over the Communal dole, makes the Youths hang down their heads in shame and humiliation.

The Youths are not prepared to walk into the spider's beautiful parlour prepared for them. Their attitude is quite clear. They have mapped out their own plan. They hate to beg alms and humiliate themselves. They believe in self-help and self-reliance.

For the Youths the question of vivisecting Mother India does not arise. They believe themselves as the Sons of India.

In spite of the Himalayan difficulties put in their way, the Youths will march on boldly towards the road of Self-respect and Freedom. Instead of begging they believe in getting Freedom by the honourable and bold route of SACRIFICE.

The Commission appointed by the Colonial Secretary, which is to visit the West Indies and examine possibilities of closed union between Trinidad and Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, will comprise General Sir Charles Fergusson, Chairman, Sir Charles Orr and Sir Sydney Armitage Smith. They hope to leave not later than middle of November. The Commission will proceed first to Leeward Islands, spending December in presidencies composing that group, January in Windward Islands and reaching Trinidad in February.

WORKERS' ANTI-RIOT COMMITTEE

Report Of Activities Since July 4

The report of the activities of the Workers' Anti-Riot Committee issued lately shows that the Workers' Anti-Riot Committee was formed on 4th July last at a meeting of the Bombay trade unionists held in the office of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union. It was formed with a view to combat the communal propaganda and to prevent the spreding of the communal riots to the working class areas. The Committee was able to enlist the services of most of the prominent trade union leaders in Bombay, who worked either as members of the Committee or as its active sympathisers.

For about ten days, the Committee carried on a vigorous anti-riot propaganda amongst all sections of the working class, and in all parts of the working class area. The propaganda was carried on by constant personal visits to all the working class localities, and by wide distribution of literature. For about eight days prominent members of the Committee and the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union and the Dock Workers' Union were constantly on the move throughout the day in all parts of the city predominantly inhabited by the working class. They used to visit practically twice every day all the parts of the working class area, such as Madanpura, Byculla, Delisle Road, Kalachowki, Lal Baug, Naiguum, Fergusson Road, Dadar, Tardeo, Foras Road, Worli, Sewri, Docks etc.

The Committee had issued an appeal for funds. It did not meet with any substantial response. But fortunately the Committee was able to interest a few individuals and the Bombay Grain Merchants Association in its work, and succeeded in collecting Rs. 300.

A man was released from Strangeways Prison, Manchester, so that he might be re-married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, this being the last wish of his dying wife. The wife, Mrs. Lilian Mycock, Anderton-street, West Gorton, later died.

NO FEDERATION LIKELY FOR 5 YEARS

(Continued from page 1.)

corn, (1) the modification of the new procedure so as to give it a form which would satisfy Liberal objections and, (2) the provisions of the Draft Bill which embody the whole Hoare scheme as finally approved by the Cabinet. Though it has received Cabinet approval provisionally, it will have to undergo modifications and alterations, in deference to the contentions raised by the Viceroy and the Government of India.

The draft preamble, for instance, which is designed to replace the preamble in the existing Act, enshrining the supreme power of Parliament to determine "the time and manner of each advance" etc. has been hotly discussed and altered in the last fortnight.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The India Office is insistent on the omission of any clause regarding immediate Central Responsibility. Lord Willingdon is equally emphatic about its inclusion. The main difference arises on the issue of the interpretation that can be placed by political parties in England and in India respectively as to the time, conditions and circumstances in which Federal Central Responsibility can be experimentally delegated to the Federal Legislature, subject to the Sovereignty of Parliament. The Viceroy realises that the inclusion of such a clause is essential if political leaders in India are to be satisfied.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Another point on which there seems to be insistence by the Liberal leaders is the incorporation of what is called the Fiscal Autonomy Convention in the new Statute under a definite section in the portion of the Bill dealing with the authority and powers of the Legislative Assembly.

The European commercial community have been consulted about this, in view of the Ottawa policy, and on the presumption of Central Responsibility have expressed their disinclination for Indian fiscal independence.

In the same connection, I may mention, that commercial and financial interests in England which have been also consulted are very emphatic about retaining the Secretary of State's fiscal veto under a special section,—presumably, of course, in the interests of the Indian consumer but in reality in the interest of British exports.

AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT

The first three chapters of the existing Act, which were originally intended to be left untouched have been thrown into the melting pot. The Churchillian Die-Hards are bent on preserving intact in any proposed Bill the powers and authority of Parliament and the Secretary of State as defined at present in Part II (Revenues of India,) as also on retaining the borrowing powers of the Secretary of State.

Their argument is that these could only be transferred if Parliament were surrendering its sovereign rights over the Government of India. But as it is doing nothing of the kind the powers of the Secretary of State regarding the revenues of India must remain ultimately supreme and the necessary changes regarding administration, finance and application of revenues in the new scheme can be sufficiently adjusted by broadening the provisions of the present Section 19 (a) regarding relaxation of the control of the Secretary of State.

THE SERVICES.

Another point urged by the Tories and supported by the Secretary of State, which may be mentioned here, is that the Civil Services shall continue to be recruited, even under the Provincial Autonomy Governments by the Secretary of State, on the plea that since the Central Government will not be completely responsible and Parliament through the Secretary of State retains ultimate authority and responsibility for peace, order and good government, the need for District Officers recruited independently is absolutely imperative until the Provincial Autonomous Governments have convinced Parliament of their strength and their power to enforce authority, preserve tranquillity and prevent financial unsettlement; and also until ultimately the Central Government becomes fully alive to its responsibility to exercise those powers which Parliament only possesses now.

BRITISH AUTHORITY

Emphasis is laid by the Tory element, with whom Sir Samuel Hoare agrees on the transition character of the Reforms and the need for caution, and it is urged in view of the transitory character of the first stage and its period being indefinite and also experimental that Indian politicians should recognise the need for the accommodation of British authority in Indian affairs until the time comes for revision after the Federation has come into being with the consent of the States.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VIEW.

Lord Willingdon, while appreciating the cogency of the argument regarding constitutional balances and administrative safeguards, is of opinion that, unless the provisions of the legislative powers of the Government of India and the Central Legislature are more enlarged during the period in which the Federation is being hammered into shape, there is very little chance of any section of Indian politicians accepting the Reforms Bill with its autonomy restricted by the Secretary of State's powers, to be exercised through the Governors, and by his retention of Civil Service recruitment.

Questions regarding military authority, foreign affairs, financial control are not being discussed at present, because they are to be left over until after the Bill is passed and the machinery for the discussion of and final framing of the Federation comes into operation.

AFTER FIVE YEARS!

It will be seen, therefore, that all that it is intended in the first instance,—as predicted by the "Bombay Chronicle" as long ago as April—is the establishment of Provincial Autonomy of a restricted character, in which strong powers of ultimate control will remain with the Secretary of State and be exercised by him when need arises through the Governors. The draft Bill does not provide for responsibility in the Centre but it provides an elaborate machinery for the work of forming the Federal Government by a joint body, representing Parliament, the States and the Indian legislatures. And it is estimated that five years will elapse before the work is complete and the scheme of a Federal Government ready for inauguration.

In the meanwhile, the Viceroy is striving to secure changes in the Bill which will enable responsibility in the Centre to be introduced pending the establishment of the Federal Government. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed.

Last year's general election in Britain was cheapest on record so far as cost of each vote was concerned. Total expenses of candidates, according to White Paper issued to-day, amounted to only £654,105. Preceding elections in 1929, which resulted in return of Labour Government cost £1,213,507. Votes polled last year numbered 21,656,573 and cost little over seven pence each, compared with about one shilling two years earlier.

MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE

Life Academic Member Of Trinity College Of Music

With reference to the announcement made, in our issue of 22nd August, about the unique distinction given to Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhai Palamkote by the Trinity College of Music, it should be made clear, in order to clear misunderstanding that is likely to arise, that there are only 50 life academic members (musicians) of the Academy of the Trinity College of Music London. The statement made that "she is the first Indian among the world's 50 musicians" is not accurate. She is the first and only one in the Parsi community among 50 life members of the Academy.

ELECTION OF PARSI PUNCHAYAT TRUSTEES

Advice To Voters Of A, B. C & D Registers

The Joint Secretary of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay, writes:—

"The attention is drawn of those Parsis, who have enrolled themselves as voters on Registers A. B. C. and D. in connection with the election of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, to kindly let us have their present address and occupation, if they are altered, getting their names admitted on our above Registers in 1910?

As we are at present revising these Registers, it would be to the advantage of the voters themselves if they would kindly take the trouble of getting the required change made on our registers."

All Due To Cockatoo

A resident who was charged at Adelaide with selling liquor without a licence, declared that a cockatoo was responsible for the noises which a policeman said resembled the clinking of money and the rattle of bottles.

The defendant stated that the bird readily imitated noises.

The magistrate allowed the cockatoo to be produced in court and upon hearing it imitate the various sounds, dismissed the case, saying that he was satisfied that the defendant's story was reasonable and probable.

200 Bargemen Down Tools

DEMAND DISMISSAL OF SERANG

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Black-legs have been employed by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company to replace over two hundred bargemen who struck work yesterday demanding the dismissal of a subordinate officer.

The strikers resorted to satyagraha this afternoon as a means of getting their grievance redressed. They refused to move out of their barges even though the black-legs manned the barges and transhipped cargo from the docks to the steamer.

WORK HANDICAPPED.

The black-legs were few in number and work was handicapped.

Two police officers attached to the Yellow Gate Police and a posse of lathi police were posted on Victoria Docks No. 5 to see that there was no clash between the strikers and the black-legs.

WHY THEY STRUCK.

According to the strikers the company agreed to do away with the services of a serang which was a condition precedent to the ending of the last strike. The last strike ended on August 11, but the company asked the bargemen to work under the same man yesterday. The bargemen did not want to submit to his authority and demanded his removal.

There are about 213 bargemen working on about 28 barges most of which are in No. 5 Victoria Docks.

KHADI REACHING MUSLIN STANDARD

Acharya Roy Inspects Production Centres

(From A Correspondent.)

ATRAI, Aug. 31.

Acharya Roy, after his arduous labours in connection with his fourth-coming autobiographical work, has been on a holiday tour in these regions. He has been inspecting various centres of productions of yarn and khadi. The progress in spinning is very encouraging. Owing to the widespread distress among the agricultural populations the charkha, is very much in demand, some yarn reaching 60 to 70 and even to 90 counts. It is expected that at no distant date, the world famous Dacca Muslim standard will be reached.

The annual meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science will be formally opened to-morrow in York, where 101 years ago first meeting of the Association was held. This year's president is Sir Alfred Ewing, who is a distinguished scientific engineer with experience in many lands. He is one of oldest members of the Association.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of pessaries of "PILESORINE a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONAL COURSES

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE

Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses

each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers **(M.I.S.M.A.)** are also added to the present College Programme as a result of **PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE** (March-June) this year.

GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.

OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce **D.COM. (I.M.C.)**; Chartered Insurance **(A.C.I.I.)**, Bank Officers **(C.A.I.B.)**; Company Secretaries **(F.I.S.A.)**; and Auditing **(G.D.A.)**.

60, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31.

NIL.

DEPARTURE

Sept. 1.

Tajandoen, Koopman, Java.

LOADING.

Aug. 31st.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Gandara for Rangoon.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Moldavia:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail Steamer Moldavia is expected to arrive here to-day at about 7 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and 270 passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 2 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 13th ultimo, a general cargo and 101 passengers.

S S Tajandoen:—The T M Coy's steamer Tajandoen, is expected to arrive here to-day from Rotterdom with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Java.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 31.

3 Sumatra 3651 Karachi, 1-9, Triestino.
5 Lanterfels 3849, Hamburg 31-8 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Drachenfels 3879 Bhavnagar, 2-9 L Edwards.
6 City of Bagdad, 4713, Karachi 3-9 K Nixon and Co.
7 Durenda 4450 London, 4-9 M M & Co.
8 Cariguino 3230 Karachi 2-9 L Trestino.
11 City of Dunkirk 3759 Calcutta 2-9 F F Campbell & Co.
12 Iyo Maru 3668, Japan 13-9, N Y Kaisha
14 City of Barcelona 3525 Mormagao NF, K Nixon and Co.
16 Alipore 3241 Japan 3-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1693, P Gulf 31|8, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busrah, 1-9, M. M. and Co.
8 Gandara 3190 NF, NF M M & Co.
9 Pasha 3196 Rangoon 1-9 T Morrison and Co.
12-13 Gazana 3191, Calcutta 3-9 M. M. and Co.
14 Janaki 520, M'Coast 1|9, Malabar S S N.
15 Ahmedi 1331 Karachi, 2-9 S Hassam & Co.
16 Laxmi 124 NF, NF National S. S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D|E Hatipara 4893, Calcutta NF, M. M. and Co.
G Oosteappelle 348, M'Coast 1-9, Merchant S N Co.
K Vasna 2043, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
M Bahaduri 829, Cutch 2-9 B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Madavia 1/9, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1|9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 8/9 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 15|9, P & O S N Co.
Bangalore 16/9, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 22/9 P & O S N Co.
Behar 23/9 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 29/9 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 30/9 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nowshera 11/9 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 13|9 G. T. Co.
C|o Raubaix 19/9 K N Co.
C|o Cairo 27/9 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Djambi 6/9 L Edwards Ltd.
Birkenfels 16/9, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 27/9 L Edwards Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

President Pierce 8/9 F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe 19/9 F F Campbell & Co.
C|Birmingham 19|9, F F Campbell & Co.
C|Harvard 14|10, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Shini Maru 2/9 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 8/9 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 23/9 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 8/10 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 16/9, P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 18/9 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 23/9 P & O S N Co.

FROM SYDNTY.

Comorin 3|9 P and O S N Co.
Chitral 17|9 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 10/9 M M & Co.
Kenya 24/9 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind NF, P & O S N Co.
C|o Barcelona, N F S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore 319 P & O S N Co.
Iyo Maru 1314 NF, N Y Kaisha
Tokiwa Maru, N F Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, 319 M Italiana.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 1|8, M M & Co.
Bahaduri 719 M M & Co.
Vasna 819 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara, N F M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Pasha, N F T M Co.
Gandara NF, M M & Co.
Jaladuta S S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Barcelona, K N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M M & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Alipore P. & O. S. N. Co.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, M. Italina.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela M. M. and Co.
Bankura M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell Co.

FOR RANGOON

Pasha T. M. and Co.
Gandara M M & Co.
Jaladuta S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Boats for A Cotton of S S India
30-8-32.
Ahmedi 30-8-32.
Janaki, 30-8-32.
Bahaduri 30-8-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31

S S Durenda for Hull:—200 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 340 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For London.—23 bales Akund cotton, M Nissim; 34 cases bristles Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—500 bags mowra meal, N J Shah.

S S City of Barcelona for Philadelphia.—75 cks. goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Liverpool.—130 bales cotton raw, M Mafatlal & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 2716 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 990 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—700 bags castor seed, V Anandapa; 25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.

S S Lanterfels for Bremen.—2034 bags bajree T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Sumatra for Marseilles.—700 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 679 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Cariguana for Venice.—50 bales cotton raw, Textile Product Ltd.; 110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Piraeus.—20 cases gum olanum, E Valimahmad & Co.

For Jaffa.—12 bales cotton yarn H Dial).

S S Moldavia for Melbourne.—100 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—1250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha & Sons.

For Hongkong.—57 cases shark fins, 23 cases fish mows, H A Mahomed & Co.; 10 cases fish mows, R Dhanji & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.—197 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 1051 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 70 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bomby, Aug. 31.

S S Foylebank, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from New York.—11 cases paper; 705 cases newspaper; 87 cases medicine; 272 cases auto parts; 200 bales [illegible]

blades; 43 cases batteries; 3131 cases tyres; 59 cases machinery; 35 cases clothing; 527 cases copper ingots; 263 cases fertilizer; 175 cases cotton remnants; 161 drums dyestuff; 190 drums lub oil; 41 cases loaded shells.

From Philadelphia.—2511 drums lub. oil; 20 drums grease.

S S City of Dunkirk, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from New York.—30 cases nujol; 272 cases paper; 50 cases asphalt; 157 cases flit; 40 cases sardines; 382 bales old newspaper; 85 cases medicine 40 drums dyes; 20 drums petroleum jelly; 60 cases bromo paper; 80 cases auto parts; 50 cases cement; 20 cases soda ash; 30 cases motor cars; 566 cases tires; 15 cases soap; 700 bales cotton raw, 6 cases files; 312 cases leather scrap; 232 bags caustic soda; 18 cks. chemicals.

From Alexandria.—500 bale cotton raw.

From Karachi.—500 bales newspaper.

S S India, Agents, L Triestino from Genoa.—500 bales cotton; 25 bottles quick silver; 85 bales cotton and art silk mixed goods; 20 cases camphor; 52 cases German-silver; 40 cases machinery 630 cases art silk yarn; 155 cases tyres 23 cases files; 100 cases marble chips; 120 cases slates; 20 gelatine 40 cases vermouth; 40 cases moscato passito.

From Leghorn.—1157 pces. marble slates; 11363 pces. marble tiles; 1500 pces. marble chips; 170 bags borax; 25 cases boric acid; 40 cks. chemicals; 44 cases Italian tiles; 125 cases German-silver ware.

From Marseilles.—28 cases hardware; 460 bags bleaching powder; 261 cylinders liquid chlorine; 130 cases vermouth; 34 cases flake powder; 52 cases fire works; 100 bags palitary roots.

From Naples:—10453 bags potatoes; 100 cases punica stones; 550 bags garlic; 56 cases preserves 330 cases bleaching powder.

From Catavia.—910 cases sulphate.

CERTIFICATE TO A. P. SERVICE

—:o:—

Muslim Conference View Repudiated

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Sir Muhommed Yakub, M.L.A, ex-President, Legislative Assembly, Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mehr Shah, a delegate to the Round Table Conference and a Memer of the Council of State, Mian Shah Nawaz, Mr. Abdulmatin Chaudhury and Uppi Sahib, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Mian Ahmedyar Khan Daulatana, Secretary, Unionist Party, Punjab Council, and Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, a prominent member of the Punjab Legislative Council, have issued the following statement to the press:—

"We are sorry that the Executive of the Muslim Conference should have gone out of its way to refer in disapproving terms to the work of the Associated Press and the activities of its men. We feel from our experience that such an expression of opinion as has been passed by the Conference is not justified."

Mr. Mohamed Yamin Khan, Leader of the United India Party, in the Legislative Assembly has also written saying, "I have always found the Associated Press and its men very fair and impartial in matters which concerned me."—A. P.

Capitation Committee Secretary

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The report published in the press that Hon'ble Chaudhuri Zafrulla Khan on relinquishing his office of Education Member will be appointed Secretary of Capitation Committee is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

Death Of Mrs. Bahadur Singh

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The wife of B. Bahadur Singh Singhee, a wellknown business magnate of Calcutta, died here yesterday at the age of 47. She had an attack of paralysis on December last, and been sinking gradually since then. She has left Rs. 10,000 for charity.

All-India Trade Union Congress

Consequent upon a telegram from Mr. J. N. Mitra, Acting President of the All-India Trade Union Congress who is to preside over the 12th Session of the T. U. C., expressing his inability to leave Jamshedpur before the 9th September owing to the Steel Workers' Strike, the Reception Committee has postponed the Session to the 10th September.

Kwek Ooee Hai, manager of the Tye Thong Exchange Bank, of Telok Ayer Street, Singapore, was kidnapped by three Chinese in broad daylight and taken to Buona Vista Road, in the vicinity of the Gap, where he was robbed of £500. His clothes were taken from him and his body painted from head to foot and thrown into a drain. He was picked up by a motorist.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Jute shares, owing to absence of outside support and easier tone in Hessians market, ruled quiet and moderate business resulted as session advanced. However a better tone prevailed later, the market closing firm at best of day. There was a limited turnover in coals. More enquiry was observable in cottons after a long interval and almost all first class stocks were marked up. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellaneous section showed no particular feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1|2 per cent paper 68|15 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 79|8 small odd lot, 5 per cent bonds 1933 101|3 small lot; 5 per cent 1935 100|8; 5 per cent loan 1929|47 98|9 small lot; 5 per cent new loan 1940 43 98|11; 6-1|2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 104|9 small lot; 6 per cent bonds 1933|36 101|6.

Banks—Imperial bank conty. 288.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Light Railway 92|8 small lot.

Cottons. — Bengal Nagpore 26|4; Dunbar ordy. 144; Kesoram ordy. 4|14; New Victoria ordy. 2|4.

Coals.—Amalgamated 10|4; Bengal 225 lot; North Damuda 3|6; Raneegunge 30|8; West Jamuria 8.

Jutes.— Anglo-India 293-8; Auckland 181; Barnagore 130; Belvedere 328 small lots; Budge Budge 313 small lot; Caledonian 450; Cheviot 213; Champdany 123; Clive 26|8 small lot; Delta 338 small lot; Gourepore 281.8 Howrah 42|10; Hukumchand ordy. 26|4 Kamarhatty 394; Kankinarrah 366; Kelvin 535 small lot; Kinnison 563; Lansdowne 145 small lot; Lawrence 435 small lot National 21|2 Naihati 342 small lot; Northbrook 48|4 small lot; Nuddea 19|4 small lot; Orient 207 small lot; Presidency 5|4; Reliance 60|8 small lots.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7|2; Dacca Electric 11|4; Bengal Iron 2|7; Indian Iron and Steel 4|14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 29|4; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 85; Associated Hotels of India ordy 3|8; Firpo Ltd 4; Titaghur Paper ordy 10|2; Titaghur defd. 3|8; Midnapore Zemindary 83; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 146; Bharat Sugar Mills 10|12; Champaran 22|4 ex. div; Cawnpore 28|4 ex. div; New Savan 14|12; Ryan 42|12; Samastipore 15.

Tea Shares.—Tumsory Pref. 85.—A.P.

VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

G. I. P. Railway Workers' Decision

(From a Correspondent.)

The Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union met at the Head Office of the Union on the 28th instant when Mr. R. A. Khedgikar was in the chair. The meeting elected Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, D. L. Pathak, D. B. Kulkarni and Z. R. Choudhary to represent the Union on the special convention of the Railwaymen's Federation at Madras and authorised them to vote for general strike. The question of Trade Unions unity was considered and a few resolution were adopted:—

While asserting that Trade Unions unity in the Trade Union movemet is absolutely necessary, the meeting regrets to find that discussions that had taken place in and decisions arrived at the unity conference held at Madras, were not conducive to real and lasting unity.

It is the opinion of the meeting that abiding unity, must be brought about on the following basis "inter alia":—unflinching recognition of the Trade Unions as organs of class struggle and conceiving that its intensification is the basic task of the Unions; no affiliation to any organisation foreign or National that stands for class collaboration veiled or unveiled; to keep the Trade Union movement open to sections of all Schools of thoughts and no delegates to Geneva Labour Conferences.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting and annual conference of the Union at Jhansi on 15th and 16th October 1932 and names of Pandit Kashinath Pantulu of B. N. Railway, Mr. Bankim Mukerji of Calcutta and Mr. D. P. Godbole of Kharagpur were accepted for the presidentship of the conference in the order of the names mentioned here.

The meeting refused to discuss the resolution to affiliate the Union to the Trade Union Congress and to send delegates to the Madras Session on constitutional point.

It is understood that a new literary monthly journal in Urdu by the name of "Aina" is going to be started shortly by Mr. S. Ibnul Hassan, M. A., who was editor of the now defunct "Murawat" of Lahore. The first number of the publication will come out by the middle of September.

Dawood Gani Committed To Sessions

TO ANSWER THREE CHARGES OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

An inquisitive crowd surrounded the police van which conveyed Dawood Gani, who is described as a desperate gangster, from the Girgaum Police Court to the Byculla Jail on Wednesday evening.

He had just been ordered to stand his trial at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on three separate charges of attempted murder.

The charges relate to the exciting events which occurred seven years ago in Bapukote Street, Bombay, when Dawood was alleged to have made a daring escape from the net placed for his arrest by the police.

THREE CHARGES.

The first charge was that on the night in question he attempted to commit murder of Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Bombay Police by firing revolver shots. The second charge was that while running away from the scene of the crime he attempted to commit murder of Sub-Inspector Raje and Bhatkal and a havaldar the same night and the third offence related to the attempted murder of three of his pursuers from the public also by firing revolver shots.

According to the prosecution, Dawood freely used the revolver in order to make good his escape. The following is the story as narrated by the prosecution.

STORY OF HOUSE RAID.

On March 8, 1926 the Bombay C.I.D. received certain information and arranged to raid a house in Bapu Kote Street where Dawood was supposed to be in hiding. At about 9-30 that night Inspector Dyer, Sub-Inspector Sorabji, Raje and Bhatkal with a posse of policemen raided the place. The building was surrounded by the police. As Inspector Dyer with Mr. Sorabji was entering the building they saw a man coming down the stairs but on seeing them the man retraced his steps and disappeared. The police arrested four men in the building and learnt that Dawood had already left.

SUB-INSPECTOR INJURED.

In the meanwhile the police were informed that Dawood had had jumped from the building into a lane and had closed himself in a latrine. The arrested men were given in charge of Mr. Bhatkal while Inspector Dyer and Mr. Sorabji went to effect his arrest. As it was very dark the police took lights with them. The police found that a man was inside the latrine and were to force the doors open. Then all of a sudden it was alleged Dawood opened the door of the latrine and fired two shots from a revolver which injured Inspector Dyer as well as Sub-Inspector Sorabji, who lost permently the use of one of his eyes.

Dawood was then alleged to have him himself in a timber depot in All Omar Street where he re-charged his revolver and by "flourishing it right and left and also firing shots" at his pursuers he made good his escape.

ARRESTED IN KARACHI.

Dawood was arrested in Karachi sometime in July last and was brought to Bombay to answer a seven year old charge.

When asked by the Court Dawood said that he would make his statement in the High Court.

The prosecution case was conducted by Mr. Frank Olivera and Mr. Husain Ellias, Police Prosecutor. The accused was defended by Mr. Kanjibhai Thakore.

BRITAIN FULFILLING ROUND TABLE PLEDGES

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON NEW CONSTITUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

SATARA, Aug. 31.

In the course of his reply to the address of the Satara Municipality on Wednesday, Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, said:—

At the outset I should like to convey to you the pleasure which I feel in having once more the opportunity of visiting your beautiful and historic town, the old capital of the Maratha race. It is spot which must indeed be full of memories to anyone who is interested in the history of this country. The great fort, under whose shadow we meet, was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the old days, when Mogul and Maratha strove for its possession, and it is symbolic of the changed conditions brought about by the British Raj that the descendants of the gallant soldiers, who once met in mortal combat on its slopes, have now buried their differences and settled down together as fellow citizens, so that this town, and the District of which it is the Headquarters, are commendably free from those communal feuds which cause so much anxiety elsewhere.

CUT IN GRANTS.

I am also very interested in what you say about Education grants. You will realise, of course, that the cut we have made in these grants has been made with very special regret, and that it was only under pressure of the very severest financial stringency that we have done so. I am very glad to have your suggestion that money might be saved by handing over to private bodies the existing Government institutions for imparting Secondary, and Collegiate education. The possibility of doing this has not escaped the notice of my Government, and we have examined the proposal very carefully. It is found, however, that in many cases there are serious legal and other practical difficulties in the way of such transfer.

I hope, however, that you have taken steps to put your suggestions in this problem before the Reorganisation Committee which is at present sitting. I anticipate that they will go carefully into the question of making Government institutions for Collegiate and Secondary education more self-supporting, and I have no doubt they will be very glad to receive any suggestions that you can offer them either on these or parallel lines.

TRIAL BY JURY.

With reference to your suggestion that the system of trial by jury should be extended to your town, I am afraid that I hardly think that this is a very suitable time for putting it forwrd, when the political excitement engendered by the approach of the reformed constitution, intensified as it has produced conditions which would hardly give a fair chance to an experiment of this nature. I would suggest, therefore, that it would perhaps be best to defer putting it forward until after the introduction of the new Constitution.

Similarly with regard to the question of the distribution of sources of income between Provincial Governments and local bodies. Whilst I sympathise keenly with your desire that it should at some time be reconsidered, I am inclined to think that the present is not a very favourable one. In view of our difficult financial position the Finance Department of my Government would have to scrutinise any such proposals with the most meticulous care, and their outlook upon them might perhaps be influenced rather by the necessity of saving every possible anna to Government than by the desire to accord generous treatment to a friendly and efficient local body, which they would naturally feel in more normal times. In your own interests, therefore, I think I shouldd be inclined to advise you not to press this suggestion of yours at the moment. In the meanwhile you may be glad to know that Government hope shortly to issue a set of bye-laws for guidance of any local body who wish to levy a profession tax. They are in the first place to deal with non-Municipal areas, but if you feel keenly, as I have no doubt you do, the necessity for raising further resources, I would suggest that, after we have issued these rules, you should consider whether you would like this source of revenue to be made available in Municipal areas also.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

And now, as this may have unfortunately possibly to be the last opportunity which I shall have of visiting your delightful town before my town of office expires, may I take the opportuniey of addressing to you a few words which, perhaps, I might otherwise have left until nearer the end of my term of office in India? The next few years, as we all realise, may be the most important and crucial ones in the whole history of this great country. In spite of the prophecies to the contrary on the part of ill-disposed critics, the British Government has endeavoured to fulfil to the hilt the pledges made at the Round Table Conference. The new Constitution, which is even now being framed, will give you far greater liberty of action, but at the same time will impose upon you far more weighty responsibilities. I want you to bear in mind that a constitution, however carefully framed, is of little value in itself. Everything depends upon the spirit in which it is worked. If, as it is, it is your and my great desire to see the India of the future prosperous, contented and progressing on the soundest lines to its destiny, I beg you to bear in mind that this end can only be achieved by a resolute determination, on the part of all, to make up your minds to work together constructively and whole heartedly for the common good. I am well aware that this may involve a good deal of self-sacrifice, and even the surrender, perhaps, of cherished privileges, sentiments and beliefs; but it is a sacrifice which will have to be made, and surely it is well worth making considering the greatness of the end to be achieved. When I remember the steady progress which you have made during the exceptionally difficulty years which we have just gone through, I am confident that you will rise to the occasion, and will play a worthy part in the destinies of your nation in the future, with all its opportunities and possibilities which lies ahead of us.

B. A. EXAMINATION OF NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Move To Make Journalism As Optional Subject

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

The Academic Council of the Nagpur University, at a meeting referred to the Faculty of Arts the recommendation of the Senate of the University that 'Journalism" should be added as one of the options for the B. A. Examination.

The Executive Council of the University has appointed Sir P. C. Ray as the R. B. Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede Lecturer for 1932. He has accepted the invitation to deliver in November a course of three lectures on a topic connected with the Industrial Development of India, and has offered to forego the remuneration of Rs. 1,000 for the lectureship.

It was resolved to invite Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, to deliver the next Convocation address. The Council also framed ordinances for the Honours Examinations. The standard of the Examination will be the same as that of the present M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. It was resolved to spend Rs. 10,000 out of the Chitnavis Bequest, for the purchase of Sanskrit and Marathi books.

The following subject was selected for essays for the University League of Nations Gold Medal Competition for 1932: "Application of the principles of the League of Nations for promotion of the World Peace during the year 1927-32." The Academic Council accepted the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts that the Compartmental candidates at the Intermediate Examination in Arts should be permitted to join the third year in a college though they should not be admitted by the University to the B.A. Examination until they have passed the Intermediate Examination.

POLICEMEN FINED.

Mr. R. P. Srivastava, Magistrate, Saugor fined Mr. Babulal, Sub-Inspector of Police to pay Rs. 80 and three constables Rs. 10 each on a charge of beating one Gaya Prasad, Malguzar, resident of Surkhi.

The facts of the case are that a criminal case against some persons was being investigated by Mr. Babulal. Certain allegations against him were made during the course of investigation and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Saugor, was deputed to make an enquiry. Gaya Prasad and some other people were examined by the investigating officer. Mr. Babulal sent for Gaya Prasad at about 9 p.m. and enquired about the statement made against him. On the latter not giving a satisfactory reply, the Sub-Inspector ordered his three constables to beat Gaya Prasad. Accordingly a complaint was lodged under Section 355, 225 and 109 I.P.C.

Under the auspices of the Khandwa Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, the third annual Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition will be held this year at Khandwa during the Durga Puja holidays.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Rope Driving In Textile Mills

Advantages Of System Analysed

(By H. F. BAMJI).

At the 13th annual session of the All-India Mechanical Engineers' Conference held at Sholapur on the 24th instant, Mr. H. F. Bamji read a paper on "Rope-Driving". The following is the first portion of his exhaustive analysis of the subject.

Transmission of power from one pulley to another by means of ropes followed closely upon the introduction of steam engine as the source of power of Textile Factories. And its principle development and use was closely allied to textile work for several years. The first recorded instance of modern rope drive used to transmit power from its source to the place of application occurred in a small rope works in the Eastern countries about 1835 but it actually started from 1863. Before the advent of the rope drive the power was transmitted to the different rooms in a mill by means of a shafting gear and level wheels. But owing to the vibration of the wheel teeth began to wear and break. some time stopping the whole mill for a month or so, and the footstep bearings of the long heavy vertical shafts were a constant source of trouble

It was at this period that rope driving was introduced. It took up a little more space than gearing but did away with the noise and vibration the costly main shafting and wheels and best of all the stoppages and breakdowns. It is possible to drive one large pulley direct on to different storys in the same mill at long distances. The speed of the whole mill is much steadier and that a much greater power could be transmitted in a much less horizontal space than large belts used to do. Should a belt or wheel break the whole mill was stopped, but if a rope broke the mill or the line shafting could be run with the remainder of the ropes without stoppage. It was found quite easy to design drives in which the ropes had such a large factor of safety that they never broke, excepting where the engine ran away or fractured. Even when fly-wheels did fly to pieces the hopes often held much of them together.

MAINTAINING ITS POSITION.

We have made vast strides in engineering since the introduction of ropes and it might be thought by some that with the immense improvements in engine building, steam turbines, in the accuracy of gear wheel cutting, the introduction of ball and roller bearings, chain drives, electricity, etc., rope driving would have had hard work to hold its own. But it has not been so. There are conditions where the adoption of belts chain drive, gears. and electricity either in combination or separately is to be preferred to a rope drive. But on the other hand there are thousands of cases in which rope driving, either alone or some times in conjunction with ropes one or other of the above is much the better system.

Electrical driving has been very much to the fore for teh several years. It was considered by some people that every thing should be electrified, and ropes, belts and boilers should be scrapped in a Textile factory. There was a sort of craze for having a separate motor for each and every machine way not only that but separate parts of big machinery had separate motors on individual machine thus doing away with rope and belt drives, and some engineers had gone to the length of putting very tiny motors to the doubling frame spindle each thus doing away with handings and all roller drive. That phase has largely passed away and electrical engineers are finding out that they cannot do away altogether with ropes, belts, chains and geers, but on the contrary, that they must use them all still in order to obtain the best results from use of the electricity, which after all can only be employed successfully within certain limitations.

A mill in Bombay had their whole of the weaving shed designed on individual electric motors to looms. Not only the running cost and daily trouble of attendance abnormal, but on a fine heavy monsoon the weaving shed was flooded and the whole, electric drive and equipment were scrapped in a single day, and the mill had to stop for putting suitable rope drive line shafts and single motor. At first some mills were designed to put an individual electric motor to the line shaft in the middle of the weaving shed, but afterwards they have been changed on to a big motor out side the weaving shed and all the line shafts driven by ropes. Still there are in many mills wheel drives running on a slow speed shaft, which it is advisable for engineers to change to high speed rope drives if possible.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE CONCERNS

It is hardly necessary to describe Rope driving more than to say that in its adoption it is customary to fix on the driving shaft a pulley with its peripery ground for the reception of ropes, the pulley on the corresponding driven shaft being grooned in a similar manner. The number of ropes varies according to the amount of power required to be transmitted. For a very large cotton mill main drive as many as seventy are used on the fly-wheel but 20 to 40 is more usual. The thickness of the ropes varies according to the size of the pullevs and general requirements of the particular drive but in most cases they are 1-3/4" For counter driving are also used with advantage, both small and large powers being effectivsly transmitted. It is in connection with Textile Fac-

(Continued on next page.)

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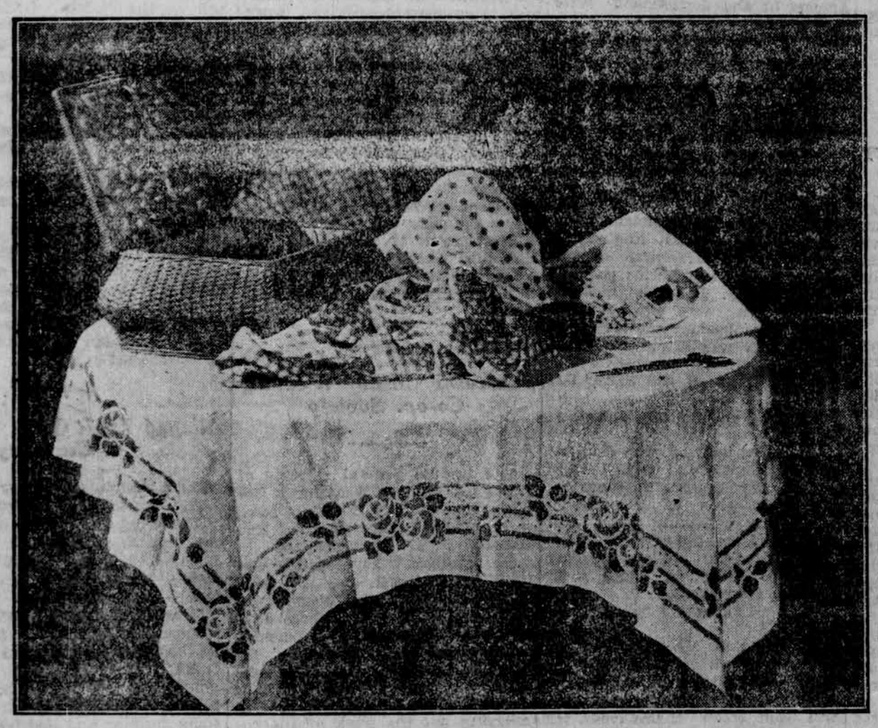

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ROPE DRIVING IN TEXTILE MILLS

(Cotinued from previous page.)

tories that rope driving has found its greatest sphere of usefulness, there is nothing more effective and nothing more economical than the driving of a modern Textile Mill with the rope-race through the middle of the mill, and every room driven by ropes direct from the motive power. The almost exclusive use of this system in the cotton spinning and weaving mills of the world is abundant proof to its eminent suitability for the work. The fact that ropes will stand the effect of steam and chemical fumes remarkably well is one of the important features which has made rope driving popular in bleaching and dye-works attached to the mills.

TWO SYSTEMS.

There are two systems of rope driving the multiple and continuous:—The first consists of two pulleys, a driving and a driven each usually with the same number of grooves, parallel and in alignment, and a number of ropes are spliced end less round them, so that each opposite pair of grooves is filled with one of the endless ropes. The continuous system is usually confined to United States where it is adopted on some very large drives. In the case of single open drives the driving and driven pulleys are parallel and in line as before but instead of having so many separate endless ropes as there are grooves on one pulley a single rope is threaded continuously round the pulley grooves and also over auxiliary pulleys which are necessary to complete the circuit of the rope. Commencing from an end groove on the driven pulley, then instead of returning to the same point as in the multiple system, it is returned to the next groove on the driven pulley. The slack side is thus returned one groove out of true alignment, this is repeated until the rope comes to the last groove on the opposite side of the driving pulley. From here it has to be returned to its starting point and at the same time provision must be made to take up the accumulated stretch from all the tight sides. This is usually done by the guide and automatic tention pulley,. Theoretically the system possesses advantages but in practice the disadvantages much more than counterbalance them.

HARM FROM NEGLIGENT USE.

It is sometimes found that rope drive users allow their ropes to run right up to the last their first intimation of this being the complete failure of one rope which may under these circumstances bring down with it other, sound ropes. This is due to sheer negligence, since even a wornout rope gives ample warning imminent failure long before the rope comes as under. A brief glance is quite sufficient to reveal this state of affairs to any person taking an intelligent interest in the ropes. When a rope is about to fail evidence of this is given by a sudden and abnormal degree of stretch extending over, perhaps, several days.

A more urgent warning is when a few inches of the spliced strands free from the body of the rope. Even in this condition, however, ropes have been known to run for some hours without failing completely, although a rope in this condition should be cut down at the earliest opportunity. A failing rope should never be left to take its own course, because a rope coming apart at full speed is liable to create trouble in its immediate neighbourhood.

Advantages of rope driving:—The question of the first cost: also that of renewals. It is cheaper than electrical installations, belts or gearing. Saving in size of pulleys and driving space, a rope 1-1|2 inch diameter will be as good as a belt 6 inch. Freedom to drive shafts at almost any desired distance apart and any variation in speed. Slipping reduced to a minimum and easier distribution of power. Elasticity; adding to the shafty of the driving, thereby reducing stoppages. Light running, less noise, and more positive drive freedom from stoppage or breakdown. If it should happen that a rope wives way at any time it can be easily removed, the remaining ropes doing the work until stopping time or such time as the rope can be repaired or a new one put on its place. The main advantages of rope driving in short are:—

Reliability, longevity, economy, simplicity, adaptability and cleanliness.

(To Be Continued.)

Twelve Days In Afghanistan

—:o:—

SHAUKAT ALI NARRATES HIS "INDEPENDENCE DAY" EXPERIENCES

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

"We spent the most delightful twelve days in Afghanistan and were allowed to study the conditions there thoroughly, inspite of the general holiday, which the Afghans enjoyed for eight days in connection with the Independence Day celebrations, when the 'Chaman-I-Hazuri', the prayer ground, was illuminated and turned into a fairy land, with beautiful stalls on one side, and the King's camp and the lake on the other," said Maulana Shaukat Ali in an interview to the Associated Press on his return from Afghanistan. He added: "We had the privilege of having interviews with H. M. King Nadir Shah and his brothers, Their Highnesses Sirdar Aziz Khan, Sirdar Hasham Khan and Sirdar Shah Mahmud Khan.

With the exception of some ruined palaces, which have been left unrepaired, hardly any signs are visible of the terrible catastrophy that had befallen that country. The present king is ably supported by his brothers and by every patriotic Afghan. He is very popular and is trusted and respected by all. The King and his brothers, who are devoting all their energies and time for the reconstruction of their Fatherland, lead very simple lives.

SWADESHI UNIFORM FOR ARMY.

The Afghan army is very well trained and equipped. The smart military uniform is all manufactured in Kabul in the State Machine Khana. Latest machinery is also being set up for the manufacture of rifles.

Every effort is being made to improve agriculture. Two model farms are working, one of which is a gift of the King. He is building a magnificient and up-to-date sanitorium and hospital on his private property, Ali Abad, which is situated on a hill surrounded by beautiful gardens. Even poultry farming and horse breeding are being carried on modern scientific methods.

Roads and other means of communication are also being attended to and a new road from Kabul to the borders of Bokhara opening up Mazar Sharif, Kadghan and Badakhshan will be ready within four months. The water fall near Paghman Jabli Siraj, which is a beauty spot, has been utilised for getting electric power for Kabul, Istalaf and Darul Aman.

THE MARCH PAST.

King Nadir Shah is in much better health now, and ever so much stronger than when he landed in Bombay and was our guest three years ago. After delivering the opening speech on the Independence Day, and having finished the ceremonial greetings with the distinguished guests, His Majesty walked, unattended, straight into the crowd and greeted some of his old humble friends and shook hands with them. He moved in the midst of them freely chatting with them. The march past was headed by boy scouts, while the King was surrounded by pretty little kids of aristocracy called "Sher Bachchas" (Lion kids). Over 15,000 troops—artillery, cavalry, infantry equipped with machine guns, air craft guns took part in the march past.

The future of Afghanistan is very bright and hopeful. Trade will grow enormously. New roads and canals will help agriculture and H. M. the King and his ministers hope to devote their energies in the utilisation of the mineral resources which the country has in plenty. I think in another five or ten years, Afghanistan will be a country of which not only the Afghans but the Muslims of Asia will be proud. It has a great and good man at the head who is devoted to the welfare of its people.

In Kabul there are 20 schools and colleges and four military institutions.

NADIR SHAH HARD WORKING.

The beautiful palace at Darul Aman has been given to the University. I believe all palaces are being utilised for public work. The royal household and the Queen, whom my wife saw lives in the old Ark and the King works in a beautiful little palace, which was built by Amir Habibullah Khan. The King works till late in the night, but in the mornings, he shares the pleasures of the youths watching them at the sports, which has been taken up keenly by young Afghans.

His only son, heir apparent, is serving in the army as an ordinary private, living with his companions in the same barracks and sharing their lives.

The King wants peace with his neighbours and the Officiating British Ambassador Major Frazer-Tytler, with whom we lunched told us that the new regime is working remarkably well.—A. P.

HYDERABAD STATE

Activities Of Veterinary Department

The following are the extracts from the review on the annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1340 Fasli, issued by the Director, H. E. H. Nizam's Government, Information Bureau:—

Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Department throughout the year. There are now 16 State scholars under training at different Veterinary Colleges in British India, and further scholarships have been given since the close of the year.

The number of deaths from contagious diseases reported during the year was 20,520 as against 8,855 in 1339 Fasli. This increase is due partly to a real rise in the incidence of rinderpest, and partly to improved reporting of diseases. Out of 20,000 cases among cattle, nearly 19,000 deaths were due to rinderpest and it is clear that this disease is the most serious scourge of agriculture. The old system of inoculation against rinderpest, generally known as "Serum alone" is of only limited efficacy and it is now generally agreed that if rinderpest is to be kept under control, the new method of "Serum simultaneous inoculation" must be undertaken on a large scale. Officers of the department have, therefore, been sent for training outside the State and as a result of the experiments undertaken last year, 3,732 inoculations by this method were performed during the year with complete success and a number of officers of the department were trained in it.

By the beginning of this year the whole of the staff were equipped with Burdizzo instruments and no fewer than 10,672 operations were performed as compared with 2,299 in 1339 Fasli.

Sakhi Conference

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

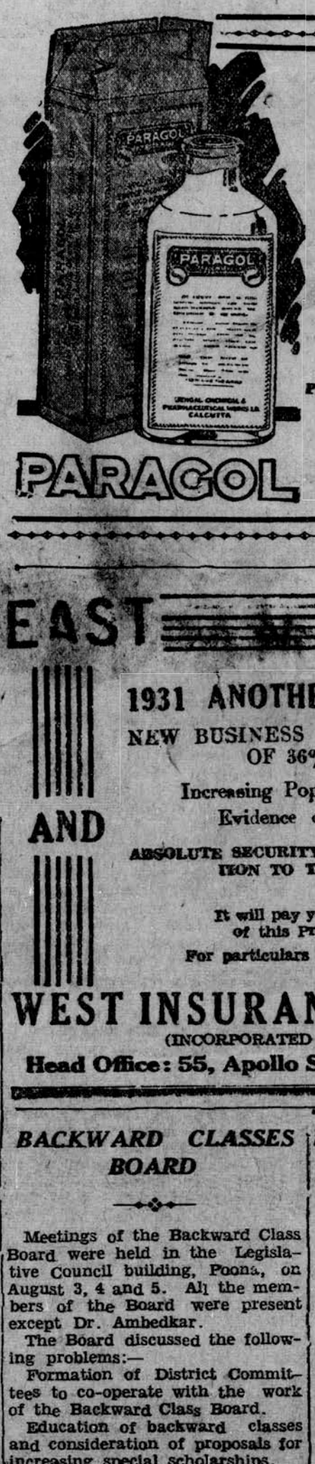
HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 27.

The Sakhi Conference opened yesterday in the spacious park of Guru Sangat. Beautiful pictures and mottoes were put up. One of the conspicuous mottoes was that which was displayed on a flag and which expressed the four-fold ideal of the Sakhi Sat Sangh in significant words. Simplicity, Service, Purity and Prayer.

Mrs. Sen, wife of the Sessions Judge, presided and was led to the president's chair in a procession while girls of the "Sakhi Sena" sang a moving song. Vasvani unfurled the "Sakhi Flag" while a number of girls singing "glory to God!". A band was, also, in attendance.

The President in her speech said:—

"I find that the objects with which you have started the Sakhi Sat-Sang are noble and fine, and am sure that they will soon make themselves felt among you and other ladies of Hyderabad. I hope you will soon be able to open classes for the teaching of English, Fine Arts Association will soon become and Handicrafts and that your more useful and effective.



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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

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BACKWARD CLASSES BOARD

Meetings of the Backward Class Board were held in the Legislative Council building, Poona, on August 3, 4 and 5. All the members of the Board were present except Dr. Ambedkar.

The Board discussed the following problems:—

Formation of District Committees to co-operate with the work of the Backward Class Board.

Education of backward classes and consideration of proposals for increasing special scholarships.

Dedication of girls to temples.

Problem of drinking water wells, dharmasalas and dispensaries for the depressed classes.

Representation of depressed classes and aboriginal tribes to the local bodies and in the Legislative Council.

Recruitment of candidates from backward classes to clerial posts.

Recommendations on all points have been forwarded to Government.

Swadeshi Mills Weaving Co-op. Society

The annual general meeting of Swadeshi Mills Weaving Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on Saturday, when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided.

The meeting adopted the annual report together with statements of accounts, elected a new committee and declared dividends. It also passed a condolence resolution for late Sir Dorab Tata. The meeting thanked the officers of the mills for their valuable assistance in carrying out the work of the society.

Rao Bahadur Bole, pointed out to the workers the benefit that could be derived by the members, through a society and advised them to be thrifty and to abstain from all vices.

Plea For Creating Separate Province For Orissa

(From A Correspondent).

BANCHANA, Aug. 28.

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. L. N. Shan, Member, Servants of India Society, at Barachana on the 23rd inst. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting requests the Government of India as well as the British Government to immediately announce the creation of a separate province for Orissa.

(2) That reconsideration be made of the rejected areas in Midnapur, Singbhum, Ganjam and Central Province which were pressed by the Utkal Union Committee.

(3)—(a) That the doubts about insufficiency of finance raised by the Orissa Committee for the new province of Orissa are not well founded; (b) That if there be any deficit that can be made up after further consideration.

(4) That all correspondence regarding these resolutions be entrusted to Babu Biswanath Das of Barchana.

Alleged Theft Of Currency Notes

—:o:—

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail).

The discovery of currency notes of the value of Rs. 400|- sewn into the seat of a cycle led to the arrest of the servant of Mr. Humayon Mirza, a Barrister, on a charge of theft.

It appears that Mr. Mirza sent his servant to cash a cheque for Rs. 400|- at the Imperial Bank of India. The servant returned home with bruises on his body pleading that he was attacked by some ruffians and deprived of the money. The matter was reported to the police who were unable to trace the miscreants.

Later on it was discovered that the servant, it is alleged, had sewn the missing notes into the seat of the cycle he used.—A. P.

BULL SYNDICATE UNLOAD SPECULATIVE PURCHASES FEARING BUREAU MAY NOT SHOW SHARP DECREASE IN PRODUCTION

Prices Fall 50 Points In New York

MARKET PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE BUREAU REPORT

As anticipated, the Bull clique fearing the Bureau may not show further sharp decrease in the production of American cotton in the next report due on the 8th September, there was heavy unloading of speculative cotton on Tuesday which caused a decline of 2-1|2 dollars per bale.

As usual so far the following two private crop estimates are received:—

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co., condition 57.9 per cent. indicating a crop of 11,900,000 bales against their report last month condition 68.2 per cent. and crop 12,525,000 bales.

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback and Co., condition 54-8 per cent. indicating a crop of 11,470,000 bales against their last month condition 68.2 per cent. and crop 12,570,000 bales.

BOMBAY, August 31.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined on bulls unloading and reacted on trade buying.

Overbought state of New York cotton futures market had developed technical weakness which need a natural reaction to keep the present structure sound There was heavy long liquidation believed to be by the Wall Street Bull clique was in evidence and prices declined 86 points from the highest level reached on Monday It is feared that the next Bureau report will not show drastic decrease in the production, as adequate provision was made in the last report regarding possible damage by weevil and poor fruiting Private crop reports so far received show a decrease of 10 to 12 per cent. condition during the month of August. In this month the American cotton generally deteriorates at an average of about 5 to 7 per cent. But comparing private reports, it will be seen that there was considerable damage to the crop, but it is uncertain whether the Bureau report will place the crop estimate as low as ten million bales. This uncertainty will induce further long liquidation but at the same time it will improve the technical situation.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 42 points on heavy long liquidation. The overings were well absirbed and prices kept on improving under steady buying and by noon reached the highest level of the day when a recovery of 36 points was registered. At this level there was renewed selling pressure which administered a decline of 41 points and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 53 to 41 points. Spot cotton prices declined 50 points at 8.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 48 to 47 points. Spot cotton prices declined 48 points at 8.55c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 20 points on increased selling pressure stimulated by stop loss selling orders, but was fallowed by general buying. Later on prices steadily declined until late in afternoon when stedier American advices caused a small recovery. The market closed at a decline of 37 to 36 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.93d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 37 points with January 6.20 and March 6.07.

Egyptian cotton futures ring ruled easy and prices declined 49 to 36 points. Sakel. January closed at 8.83 while upper January was quoted at 7.84d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet on profitaking and closed at a decline of 40 to 45 points.

Pending the Bureau report, we believe chances favour further decline in prices as there exists still a fairly large short interest. As a matter of fact the present decline is nothing beyond the technical readjustment and while we think it dangerous to remain short, we do believe that purchases made on further sharp breaks will prove profitable in the long run. We prefer to await further developments.

PREFER MODERATE PURCHASES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

"As anticipated by our Liverpool friends yesterday there was heavy realising. A cable from America states that notwithstanding good trade buying on recessions the bull syndicate seems to be slowly liquidating on all advances anticipating the Bureau report may not show a sharp reduction. It is also rumoured Chicago operators are hedging cotton against wheat holdings on the theory that present cotton prices will largely reduce the winter wheat acreage. Easier spot basis, increased Southern hedging owing to larger crop movement, and adjustment of parity between American and Indian cotton are some of the reasons which influenced realising but trade seems apprehensive over the eventual crop outturn. On any further decline we prefer moderate purchases."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 9.03 (12-14 p.m.)
Lowest 8.62 (close.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:— a

Liverpool.—Natural reaction following recent rapid advance. Looks like more two-sided markets until Bureau.

New York.—Liquidation. Stop loss selling. Hedging. Mills bought scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-15 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in Texas. More rain is expected. Entire belt partly cloudy. Dry weather is badly needed. Tropical storm is developing, U .S. signal warnings hoisted, storm reported to be headed for lower border of North Florida Coast, heavy winds.

11-21 a.m.: Market easier on scattered long liquidation.

12,34 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight slightly warmer. Scattered showers Shreveport Dist. (Louisiana).

3-56 p.m.: New York:—Heavy long liquidation, stop loss orders being reached.

Private Estimate: Clement Curtis and Co., estimate Condition 57.9 per cent.; Crop 11,900,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York.

"Catching stop orders on decline, strengthening technical position, trade is inclined to be very cautious pending Bureau report. Speculative long interest largest in a long while, reaction may go further but purchases should be made during the weak spots.

"Our report, indicated crop 11,470,000 bales condition 54.8.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 30th instant (2-19 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Heavy liquidation following recent advance caused decline; further liquidation likely; would await good break before buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 30.

October	8.62—.53
December	8.81—.50
January, 1933	8.90—.50
March 1933	9.04—.46
May 1933	9.15—.41
Middling Spot	8.70—.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 30.

October	8.46—.48
December	8.82—.47
Middling Spot	8.55—.48

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	8.91
January	9.13
March	9.43

New York, Mono Call:—

October	8.96
January	9.19
March	9.32

Bombay Share Bazar Closed

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The local share market is remained entirely closed to-day owing to the death of a member of the Stock Exchange.

The market will remain closed to-morrow (Thursday) on account of a Jain Holiday. "Mahavir Jayanti."

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

Shorts Covering

New York, Aug. 30.

Covering September. Trade interests absorbing hedging distants.

September 1.14
December 1.16
March 1.12

OVERWHELMING SUPPLY

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"It remains to be seen whether cotton can continue to advance in the more immediate future. The influences to which attention has been called are powerful ones, from a price-lifting standpoint, but there is nothing to indicate that Governmetal agencies have completed their hedging or liquidating operations and, at the same time, many in the trade are frankly skeptical of any sustained advance in view of the overwhelming excess of supply over actual and immediately prospective demand."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30. 10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Prices.
August 1932	...	6.55—.29
September 1932	...	6.49—.35
October 1932	6.71	6.50—.36
November 1932	...	6.50—.37
December 1932	...	6.50—.37
January 1933	6.72	6.51—.37
February 1933	...	6.53—.3E
March 1933	6.776	6.55—.37
April 1933	...	6.57—.37
May 1933	6.79	6.60—.36
June 1933	...	6.62—.36
July 1933	...	6.64—.36
August 1933	...	6.65—.36
Middling Spot	....	6.93—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Sakellaridis, October	8.67
November	8.73
December	8.74
January 1933	8.83
March 1933	8.93
May 1933	9.02
July 1933	9.12
F.G.F. Spot	9.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.40
Fine (Good Staple)	6.52
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.64
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	6.51
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.66
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.81
BENGAL:—	
Good	5.58
Fully Good	5.68
Fine	5.78
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	5.68
Fine	5.78
Superfine	5.88

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

LONDON, August 30.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes, 27/6 Aug./Sep sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 27/6 August/September sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels, 28/6 August sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No Offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

LONDON, August 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:
C & F Calcutta,
Aug/Sep per cwt. 8/0.3/4 sellers
C & F Bombay:
Aug/Sep per cwt. 8/1.1/4 sellers.
C & F Karachi:
Aug/Sep per cwt. 8/1.1/4 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Sept.
Falks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 October-January.
Banks buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4. Sept.-Dec.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Jan.-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 383
Banks Selling T T 381
Banks Buying T T 379
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 662
Banks Buying D D 682
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3|4.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 88.
Banks Buying 60 days 84.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 7-8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 121-4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 65.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 5/8 30th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/9 13/16 31st instant.
Japan/London ?? 30th instant.
London/Paris 88.70 30th instant
London/Belgium 25.05 30th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.95 30th instant.
London/Italy 67.75 30th inst.
London/Berlin 14.62 30th inst.
London/Holland 8.63 30th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 30th instant.
London/New York 3.47 1/4 30th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-18-10 29th instant; £5-18-8 30th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 29th instant; 18 9/16 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 29th instant; 29 30th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 13/16 per cent. 29th instant; 25/32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 1/4 per cent. 29th instant; 1 3/16 per cent. 30th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—**Call 2 per cent.**
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—**Steady.**

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Interim Dividend 20 Per Cent.

The Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum less Income-Tax payable 22nd September.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 331.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.62.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.63-3|4.
T.T. London on Brussels 25.06
T.T. London on Madrid 43.:.n.
T.T. London on Milon 67.78.
T.T. London on Berne 17.95.
T.T. London on Paris 88.65.
T.T. London on Prague 117.26.
T.T. London on New York (Closing New York (Closing rate) 3.47-3|8, per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

LONDON, August 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8.3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £13—1/4
Hongkong Shanghai Bank London Register £115.
P & O Banking Corporation £7—1/4
National Bank of India £40-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £107-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £97-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £67.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £78 1/4
Ling Loan £100—1/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Ster.
Consols 2½ p.c. £71-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £104—7/8

LONDON METAL

LONDON, August 30.

Copper Braziers £45
Yellow Metal £33—1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14—3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9—1/4
Tin English Ingot £152

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

LONDON, August 30.

Demand Bill, 3.47-1/2

Bombay Cotton Market

TECHNICAL CONDITION BECOMING HEALTHY

Crop Reports Disappointing

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The local forward cotton market opened easy at a decline of about Rs. 8/- from yesterday's closing prices on easier American advices showing a decline of 53 points in New York futures.

There was scattered long liquidation at the opening and Broach A.M. delivery after opening at Rs. 250/- declined to Rs. 248/-.

Reports of the Indian Cotton crop continue disappointing and now it is generally realised that Khandesh and Berar Crop are late.

Local operators did not anticipate the recent mounting rise which carried prices of Broach A./M. delivery to Rs. 271/- on Monday night. As a matter of fact several professional operators were caught short after the last bureau report and most of the short interest was covered up. There was only scattered long interest in the local market and a portio.. it now liquidated which makes the technical situation healthy.

The general feeling in the market is bullish and several operators are awaiting lower prices to buy. Thus it seems that there will be a good scale down demand for Broach A./M. delivery below Rs. 240/-. If prices decline to this level we believe it safe to buy cotton.

At the decline there was scattered buying and Broach A./M. prices recovered to Rs. 250/12 at 1 p. m.

The market ruled very steady with a limited turnover in business awaiting Liverpool opening advices. Operators were also less inclined to operate as the market is closing early to-day owing to annual prayers at Colaba Mahadev Temple of "Bhid Bhanjan". The ready cotton market at Sewri was also closed today.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 15 points on parity with the overnight fall in the New York cotton prices but it opened 4 points better than expectation at a decline of 11 points with October 6.39d.

This news influenced renewed buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 252/8.

Later on Liverpool was reported only 9 points lower showing an improvement of 2 points from the opening level. There was increased buying which hardened prices to Rs. 253/8 and the market closed at 3 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 253/4
Oomra D./J. 229/12
Bengal D./J. 201/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	203	120.775
Central India	162	118,136
Barsi and Nagar	218	79,782
Hyderabad/Gaorani		22.434
Berar	682	247,505
Central Provinces	1176	74,750
Total Oomras	1,447	663,432
Dholera	287	246,520
N..W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana	313	56,137
Sind-Punjab		140,600
Broach	435	260,199
Coompta & Dharwar	141	84,989
Westerns-Northerns	2,608	45,124
Cocoanada		10
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	624	16,851
Persian	49	2,951
American		280,608
Egyptian and African		252,576
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		322
Total	5,904	2,077,489

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 31.
1st Sept. to 25th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	611	151,073
Japan & China	3,558	757,238
Coast Ports		37,990
Up-country by Rail		196,810
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,194
Total	4,169	1,152,305

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Daily Weather

EAST: Temperatures ranged from 74 to 96 degrees. Weather was clear.

CENTRAL: Temperatures ranged from 70 to 98 degrees. Weather was mostly clear.

WEST: Temperatures ranged from 62 to 90 degrees. Weather was mostly cloudy.

Chief falls were:—Palestine 1/10 inch, Amarjlla 2/5 inch, Elpaso 1/10 inch, San Antonio 4/5 inch, North Platte 1/10 inch and Rosewell 1-7/10 inches.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York — Liverpool:—Oct. 398; January 372; March 366.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May (250)—Liverpool May (6.40) Rs. 28 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A./May (250)—New York May (9.15) Rs. 42 3/4 at 3.47 1/2 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The local Silver Market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Yesterday New York spot silver prices closed unchanged at 28 3/4 cents and Sept. Delivery advanced 10 points at 29.10c. Bhadarva Tejimandi is Rs. 1/6 and Aso double options premium is Rs. 2/6.

Ready Silver	56	8	0
Bhadarva Delivery	57	0	0
Aso Delivery	57	8	0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 30.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12: 7:6 Aug./September Sellers.
Rapeseed Torio. Hull/Continent £11:7:6 Aug./September Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, August 30.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10:17:6 Aug./Sept. Sellers.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton £8:10:0 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton £11:5:0 Aug./Sept. Sellers.

LOANS.

London, August 30.

Interest Day to Day Loan 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, August, 31.

Wheat May 1933	5	7	0
Wheat Sept. 1932	5	5	0
Linseed May 1933	7	3	3
Linseed Sept. 1932	6	8	0

Tone.—steady. Linseed tejimandi for May is Rs. 1-6-6 and Wheat May teji-mandi is ans. 14.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Bales.
Khandesh	209
Central India	162
Barsi/Nugger	218
Berar	682
Central Provinces	176
Dhollera	287
Rajputana	313
Broach	435
Compta/Dharwar	141
Westerns/Northerns	2,608
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	624
Persians	49
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,481
Linseed	1,301
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	23
Castorseed	6
Poppyseed	66
Groundnuts	1,409
Castorseed	6
Rice	13, 959
Myrabollams	1,254
Cottonseed	3,000
Gram	1,640
Jcowar	548
Barley	75
Bajree	2,333
	Tons.
Voal	1,340

Bombay, Aug. 31.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 30.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 15|10-1|2 Sept./Dec. Sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 16|10-1|2 Jan./Apl. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 30

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 3-13|32 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 30.

Silver.—Marked closed steady.

Spot	18-9|16
Forward	18-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 30.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5:18:9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 30.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-41|64 p.c
Bank Bills 6 months 1-27|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3|4

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THE WEEKLY
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Informative Articles
and
Pictures With Purpose
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GENERAL WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 31.

The monsoon has been generally weak over the country but is showing signs of strengthening in Malabar and Lower Burma. Fairly widespread thunderstorm rain has occurred in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and the Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, West Central Provinces, and Konkan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst and Myitkyina 2 inches Tavoy 1¼; Diamond Island 1; Sibsagar 2; Cox's Bazar 1¼; Barisal 1; Marmagao, Bangalore and Calicut 1¼; Khandala, Belgaum 1; Negapatam, and Trichinopoly 3/4 Chialdrug, Cochin, Trivandrum, Vellore, Bellary and Cocanada ¼.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in Malabar, Konkan and Lower Burma and scattered thunderstorm rain will occur in Southeast Madras, Mysore and Deccan —A. P.

Burma Corporation, Limited

BAWDWIN MINE:

The General Manager reports the following development:—The Meingtha Orebody No. 5 Level has been crosscut East at 3505 South.

From 23-1|2 feet to 25 feet 7.7 ozs. silver per ton; 20.4 p.c. lead; 1.9 p.c. zinc; 0.9 p.c. copper.

From 25 feet to 47-1|2 feet 18.8 ozs. silver per ton; 6.7 p.c. lead; 2.0 p.c. zinc; 13.6 p.c. copper.

From 72 feet to 80 feet 6.1 ozs. silver per ton; 14.4 p.c. lead; 2.4 p.c. zinc; 1.1 p.c. copper.

From 82-3|4 feet to 90 feet 42.7 ozs. silver per ton; 47.0 p.c. lead; 10.3 p.c. zinc; 0.2 p.c. copper.

From 90 feet to 97-1|2 feet 18.5 oz. silver per ton; 21.9 p.c. lead; 4.3 p.c. zinc; Copper nil.

Total from 46-3|4 feet 13.9 oz. silver per ton; 17.1 p.c. lead; 3.7 p.c. zinc; 6.8 p.c. copper.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

F. F. Bales	1932/33	1931/32
Receipts to date 30/8/32	363000	215000
Receipts Yesterday 30/8/32	29000	14900
Exports to date 30/8/32	396000	238900
Stock at Ports 26/8/32	3351000	2761000
Stock Interior Towns 26/8/32	1239000	731000
Stock Liverpool 26/8/32	767000	396000
Visible Supply 26/8/32	5479000	4563000
Quantity in Sight 26/8/32	372000	273000
Quantity out of Sight 26/8/32	705000	636000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1932

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PROTECTION OR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE ?

Manu Subedar Warns Against Secret Treaties

"FAIR MEASURE OF PROTECTION" SAYS MODY

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, said that he regarded the Government decision on cotton duties as extremely unfortunate in several directions. The relief has been delayed by a month, during which large consignments of cotton have arrived from Japan. It is for the millowners to say, and some of them have said it, that the relief given is not adequate. What I deplore is that, contrary to the application of the industry and the support given to it by the European and Indian Chambers, in which the request was for duties against Japan, duties have been imposed against all non-British countries, and the principle of Imperial preference, which nobody wants or approves, has been introduced, taking advantage of the plight of a national industry

GOLD STANDARD COUNTRIES

There could be no justification for duties against cotton goods coming from such countries as Italy and the United States, both of which are on the gold standard, however small the quantities may be. The other aspect, in which these duties are disappointing, is that there is no provision declaring that a further deterioration of the Yen would meet with prompt action on the part of Government. It would not be the first time that the enterprising Japanese would offer goods at the same low price in spite of the duty, and, should such a position arise through the further deterioration of the Yen, Government would have secured revenue, but the protection would really not protect.

SECRET TREATIES

Secret pacts and treaties have ruined this world and if there is a secret pact between Britain and Japan, which prevents them from imposing simple countervailing duties against Japanese goods, which was all that was required, the Indian public is entitled at all events now to have full facts with regard to this secret treaty. The appeal of Japanese Government to Whitehall against any special action on the part of Government of India towards Japanese goods, would lend ground for this belief.

MILLOWNERS NOD APPROVAL

New Duties Just Sufficient

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

"It is certainly disappointing that the Government's decision on the Tariff Board report should take no account of the depreciation which has taken place in the rupee value of the yen since the board submitted its recommendations," said Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association in an interview regarding the Government's decision to raise the 'ad valorem' duty to 50 per cent on all non-British piecegoods imported into India.

He added, "In view, however, of the fact that the increase in the 'ad valorem' and the minimum specific duty affords a fair measure of protection to the industry taken in conjunction with the rise in cotton prices, I shall not be too critical of the decision that has been announced. I wish to emphasise, however, that if the yen keeps slumping as it has recently done, Government will undoubtedly have to intervene again, if they do not wish the additional protection to be rendered more or less ineffective."

EXECUTIVE ACTION.

Proceeding, Mr. Mody said that the Government of India were to be congratulated on their recognition of the principle that in an abnormal situation such as the present, if executive action was not taken, the protection intended to be given to Indian industries was liable to be completely neutralised. If Government had allowed themselves to be bluffed into withholding the relief which the Tariff Board had recommended, they would have proved themselves utterly incapable of protecting national interests. Executive authority in most countries in the world to-day had acquired the power to take prompt and effective action when trade and industries were threatened by the dumping of foreign products. In India, the powers of Government were unfortunately strictly circumscribed and action could be taken only in the case of a very few articles.

SAFEGUARDING.

"It is essential," Mr. Mody pointed out, "that this state of affairs should be immediately rectified. My association are submitting certain proposals to Government for legislation on the lines of the Safeguarding Acts in various countries, and I believe other commercial bodies are doing the same. The additional protection which cotton piecegoods have received is equally required in the case of many other manufactures, and it is essential that the powers of intervention of the Government of India should be immediately widened."

In conclusion, Mr. Mody said: "It may be that the Government decision penalises certain foreign countries the value of whose currencies has not depreciated, but the interests of the consumer will not suffer on this account, for the reason that imports of cotton piecegoods from countries other than England and Japan are relatively insignificant, and may be ignored.

PERMANENT PROTECTION.

By the end of March when the duties will expire, the Government and the Legislature will have to come to certain decisions in respect of the claims of the industry to substantive protection, which are now under investigation by the Tariff Board, and the position will have been reviewed from every point of view. In the meantime, the emergency measures now adopted will have provided the industry with a much-needed relief against a ruinous and crippling competition."—A.P.

NEW DUTIES CAUSE ALARM IN JAPAN

TOKIO, Aug. 31.

The Indian Government's decision to increase the tariff on non-British cotton piecegoods by 50 per cent. on the whole, has caused surprise and alarm here as the increases are higher and have been imposed earlier than expected.

Coupled with the suspension of the cotton trade with China, the higher tariff will seriously affect Japanese exports, especially of the lower grades of cotton goods.—Reuter.

BUYING ENMITY ABROAD

Evil Effect Of Cotton Duty Rise

LONDON, Aug. 30.

In an editorial on the increase in the Indian import duty on non-British cotton goods, the "Financial Times" says that while the Bombay millowners will naturally be gratified and Lancashire's position 'visavis' her most formidable competitor will be proportionately improved, the Government of India's decision will arouse considerable disappointment in other quarters.

Apart from the unfairness of penalising imports from all other foreign countries, some of which are still on the gold standard, the wide issue of the desirability of introducing anti-dumping legislation is left untouched. The European Chambers of Commerce will hardly regard the present step as a satisfactory answer to the very strong case they have made out.—Reuter.

NAZIS SCORE IN REICHSTAG

"Hail Hitler : Hail Moscow" Scenes

BERLIN, Aug. 30.

After the Presidential address, the Reichstag adjourned until next week in order to allow members of the Centre Party to attend Dissolution of the House is generally expected, but no decree has yet been issued

Before adjournment the Reichstag elected a leading Nazi, ex-Captain Hermann Goering, as the Speaker, by 367 votes to 216.

Emergency decrees dealing with the Government's economic programme will be issued at the beginning of next week. Herr von Papen has received full powers from the President to dissolve the Reichstag if it demands annulment of the old or new decrees or attempts to counteract his domestic policy.

Documents to this effect have been signed by the President with the date line left blank.

NAZI DEMONSTRATION

The result was a signal for a wild outburst of Nazi enthusiasm. Nazis rose as a man, shouting "Wake Up, Germany; Hail Hitler".

The Communists responded with shouts of "Red Front; Hail Moscow" Clara Zetkin, the devenue of the House and the "Grandmother of the Revolution," after her speech demanding the impeachment of the President, tottered in the Speaker's chair replaced in the Speaker's chair by Herr Goering.

In accordance with the custom, Herr Goering and the Deputy Speaker will now be requested an interview with President Hindenburg. Herr Goering, who was a dashing aviator in the Great War and commanded in 1918 an air squadron named after von Richthofen, was Herr Hitler's righthand man in the "Beer Cellar" Putsch in Munich in 1923, when he was wounded—Reuter.

PRUSSIAN DIET SNUBBED

The Prussian Diet was severely snubbed when it met to-day.

Dr. Brach, Deputy Reich Commissioner, who is the virtual dictator of Prussia under Herr von Papen, announced that he declined to appear before the Diet. Dr. Brach instructed Prussian officials not to enter the Diet, thus reducing it to the position of the debating society.—Reuter.

FREE STATE DUTIES ON POULTRY

Hit Against Ulster

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.

The new duties are not expected to produce revenue but have been designed consistently with the policy of encouraging home industries.

A duty of 11s. 3d. per head on all sheep and 3s. per head of poultry imported into the Irish Free State has been imposed under Emergency Imposition of Duties Act with two-thirds of the full rate applicable as preference to Britain and the British Empire.

It is understood that the duties are directed mainly against North Ireland as imports of cattle and sheep from the remainder of Britain are negligible.—Reuter.

HUGE LOAN FOR COTTON IN U. S.

State Help For Stabilisation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

A loan of 50,000,000 dollars to cotton co-operative and stabilisation corporations to enable them to hold their cotton until 1933 has been authorised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to a statement made by Mr. Jesse Jones, one of its directors, in a broadcast speech.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE OWNERS WAIT AND SEE

STRIKERS IN AN OPTIMISTIC MOOD

LONDON, Aug. 30.

No move has yet taken place to bring the parties in the Lancashire cotton dispute together. A meeting of employers' organisations was held in Manchester, and though no statement was made at the conclusion, it is understood that the employers decided to maintain the present waiting attitude. The Central Committee of the Weavers Amalgamation also met, after which the Secretary stated that the Committee, having received reports from the districts, expressed deep appreciation of the response made. Though the number of persons on strike has increased to-day, no stoppage has yet occurred at most of the weaving mills in South Lancashire.—Reuter.

STRIKE LOSS: TARIFF BENEFIT

LONDON, August 31.

The danger that as a result of the strike, Lancashire might lose the advantage given by the raising of the Indian import duty on non-British cotton-goods, was emphasised by Mr. J. H. Rodier, chairman of the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in an interview to the press.

He said that until a fortnight before the strike the Indian market was quite active. There was an immense amount of inquiry and the outlook was very encouraging, but now that a strike clause was being asked for in all agreements, it was interfering with the placing of fresh business.—Reuter.

BUSMEN'S THREAT TO STRIKE

Opposition To Wage-Cut

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Threat of serious dislocation of London's transport is contained in the decision of the delegate conference of busmen to demand that the executive of the Transport Workers Union should authorise a strike on September 23, the date on which the company's proposed wage reductions will begin to operate. This is tantamount to a strike decision unless a settlement is arrived at through further discussions with the company in the meantime.—Reuter.

TONS OF GOLD

"Egypt" Treasure Reaches Britain

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Over a half million sterling worth of gold and silver have now been recovered from the sunker liner "Egypt" by the "Artiglio," which has docked at Plymouth with another ton of gold and silver, carelessly lying on the deck in boxes. The latter, however, are closely guarded when they are hoisted over the quayside and placed in a special van with heavy iron bars for conveyance to London. The "Artiglio" is returning to the wreck immediately.—Reuter.

FEWER ENGLISHMEN FOR I. C. S.

LONDON, August 31.

The fact that only eighty-three British candidates sat for the examination for the Indian Civil Service which has just closed, compared with 103 for the last year leads the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" to point out that if the reduction proceeds at the same rate it is only a question of four or five years before British entries cease altogether.—Reuter.

One Parmanand alleged to be a revolutionary by the police and arrested while in Allahabad has been brought to Cawnpore and is locked up in the cantonment.

CHAMPIONS WIN AGAIN

SURREY BEAT MIDDLESEX

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

MIDDLESEX Versus SURREY: Surrey won by 229 runs. Surrey 356 and 296 for five declared. Middlesex 206 and 215. (Lee 61, and Gover 6 for 65.)

YORKSHIRE Versus SUSSEX: Yorkshire won by 167 runs. Yorkshire 256 and 225 for 3 declared. Sussex 166 and 150. (Bowes 4 for 3' and Verity 6 for 78).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Versus HAMPSHIRE: Gloucester won by the first innings. Hampshire 305 and 220 for 91 declared. (Arnold 60, Creese 64, not out, and Goddard 7 fyor 106,) Gloucester 345 and 95 for 5.

SOMERSET Versus WARWICKSHIRE: Somerset won by an innings and 113 runs. Somerset 4.3 and Warwick 181, and following on, 169. (White 6 for 46).

LANCASHIRE Bersus NOTTS: Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 295 and 192 for 8 (Iddon 50 and Booth 52.) Notts 263

LEICESTERSHIRE Versus DERBYSHIRE: Derby won by 36 runs. Derby 252 and 103. Leicester 116 and 205 (Armstrong 117, and Mitchell 6 for 100).—Reuter.

DULEEP NOT TO GO TO AUSTRALIA?

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Although a London newspaper reports that Duleepsinhji is not going to Australia, it is understood that no decision has yet been reached. An official announcement will be made in a day or two.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

In an Association Football match in the second division of the League to-day, Preston beat Burnley by six goals to one. In the first division of the Scottish League, Celtic beat Ayr by four goals to one.—Reuter.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

LONDON, Aug. 30.

On their way to a tour of the Continent, the Indian Olympic hockey team arrived in London this evening.—Reuter.

DECCAN AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Free Instruction To Students

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 29.

Some time ago Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahdur, President of the Executive Council, presided over a meeting of the public of Hyderabad interested in the revival of Ayurveda. The patronage graciously given by the Maharaja Bahadur promises to be of assistance, to those interested in the indigenous system of medicine. At the Andhra Conference held at Devarakonda last year, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that an endeavour should be made to start an Ayurvedic College in Hyderabad and that the Government of His Exalted Highness should be approached for the necessary assistance.

In conformity with this resolution and under the auspices of the Andhra Central Committee, an organisation styled "The Deccan Ayurveda Vaidya Mandali" was first started and then a "Vidya Pith" or Academy in Ayurveda. The Academy has now arranged a syllabus and courses of study for Ayurvedic learning and has recently decided that an Ayurvedic College should be established. Accordingly the "Deccan Ayurvedic College" has been started and is now located in the premises of the Dharma Bidhaka Samaj. Arrangements have been made to give instruction free of all charges to students in Telugu and Hindi.

Mr. Mudigunda Sastri, who is a distinguished Sanskrit and Telugu scholar and well-known for his knowledge of the science of Ayurveda, has consented to work as an instructor. Pandit Balgovind, is conducting an institution in Hindi in the Kasarghat Road on behalf of the Mandali.—A. P.

FROM SUCCESS TO SUCCESS ?

TREASURY NOTIFICS 4½ PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN

LONDON, August 30.

Following the recent magnificent success of the 5 per cent. war loan conversion operation, the Treasury to-day notifies the impending repayment of the 4-1/2 per cent. stock, totalling £153,222,376.

A notice is given in the "London Gazette," that the 4-1/2 per cent. war loan 1925/45 and the 4-1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds 1932/34, will be repaid at par on December 1, with interest then due.

A net saving of about £2,000,000 in interest in the next year's budget is expected to be effected by repayment of the stock.—Reuter.

REPAYMENT TERMS

The amount which the Treasury will have to find in December as a result of the last month's conversion and the present repayment operations will not be known until after Sept. 30, as the holders of £189,000,000 of the 5 per cent war loan representing a balance of the original loan, which by July 31 was neither converted nor earmarked for repayment, have the option of asking for repayment by that date. As the claims for repayment of this loan by July 31 amounted to £48,000,000, it is certain that with the repayments announced to-day, the Treasury will need at least £201,000,000 on December 1, but the Government will be able to borrow at remarkably low rates and will have no difficulty in meeting all commitments on terms which will represent a large saving. It is expected that the necessary funds will be raised by short-term borrowing.—Reuter.

The Treasury bonds concerned total nearly £140,500,000. They were issued in December 1928, a part being for cash and the remainder representing the conversion of 5 per cent. war bonds.

The 4-1/2 per cent. war loan, which totals £12,800,000 is the outstanding balance of £900,000,000 issued in June, 1915.

SHARP MOVE UP IN SECURITIES

The Treasury statement which virtually means the continuation of the embargo on new capital issues, and the announcement of further large conversion operations, caused a renewed sharp upward movement of gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange, but the other sections were rather irregular.

Wheat and copper further strengthened in sympathy with America, but most of the other commodities, including Liverpool cotton, weakened. In Wall Street, after an easy opening on heavy profit-taking, prices in most directions strengthened again.

BRITISH WAR LOAN CONVERSION

RUGBY, August 30.

To-night's "London Gazette" contains an announcement regarding notice to the holders of 5-1/2 per cent. war loan 1925/45, that the loan will be repaid at par on December 1 next, together with the 6 months' interest due on that date. Interest on the loan will then cease.

Notice is also given to the holders of 4-1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds 1932-34, that they will be repaid at par on the same date with 4 months' interest due on that date. Interest on the bonds will then cease.

These announcements were foreshadowed in the Treasury statement last night.

The outstanding amount of 4-1/2 per cent. war loan is under 13 million pounds and the amount of outstanding Treasury bonds is about 140 millions. The date of repayment coincides with amortisation of the unconverted residue of 5 per cent. war loan. The cancellation will involve refunding operation, but the form which, this will take, will not, necessarily, be made public immediately, and the newspapers anticipate that the terms on which the Treasury will offer the refunding loan may not be disclosed before the end of September.—B.O.W.

DISARMAMENT AT SEA!

New British Naval Ships

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Three private firms have been awarded contracts for three cruisers in the Admiralty's 1931 programme, though the hulls of two are to be built in the royal dockyards. They are the Ajax, and the Amphion, each of 7,000 tons, and the Arethusa, of 5,450 tons.

It was originally intended that these and other contracts relating to the 1931 new construction programme should be placed last March, but they were delayed in the interests of economy. Contracts have yet to be given for construction, in private dockyards of eight destroyers, two submarines and two small minesweepers, which will complete the 1931 programme, the remaining ships being built in the royal dockyards.—

The Admiralty's 1932 new construction programme, comprising three cruisers, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, three submarines, two sloops, two minesweepers, one destroyer depot ship and several small craft will not be ordered until next March.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

—:o:—

Ottawa Offer To Lancashire

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Light is thrown on the Indo-British cotton negotiations at Ottawa by the report of the United Kingdom cotton delegates, presented to a meeting at Manchester yesterday.

It says that the Indian delegates were emphatic that it would be useless for them to submit a recommendation intended to increase the sale of British cotton goods in India unless they were able at the same time to show that Lancashire was prepared to increase substantially her consumption of Indian cotton.

The report concludes by urging Lancashire to assist in any way possible the efforts of those who are anxious to increase India's raw cotton exports, so as to convince the Indian Legislature of Lancashire's good faith.—Reuter.

OTTAWA PREFERENCES

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.

"The Free State will get the same tariff preferences from Canada as Britain", declared Mr. Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, on his arrival from Ottawa.

He added that the Free State would also get preferences from South Africa, and was still negotiating with Australia, in which connection Mr. Bruce or his representative would go to Dublin.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay.